The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion with Advices to the 20th.

IMPORTANT BANK CASES DECIDED.

The Rebels Still Inclined to be Troublesome.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are four days later than previously received.

The *Marion* brought mails from the United States steamers *Mississippi, Pensacola, Cayuga* and *Itcaas*, at New Orleans, and *San Jacinto*, (flagship,) *Huntsville* and *Mercedita* at Key West.

The health of New-Orleans was still very good. Gen. BUTLER has 2,000 men cleaning the streets. The city is quiet, although considerable excitement occurred on the arrival of the news of the exploits of the C. S. ram *Arkansas*.

Col. T. B. THORPE, of the Custom-house at New-Orleans, sends per *Marion* a pair of pelicans (Louisiana State emblem) as a present to the Central Park.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fashionable Drinking-Saloon—The Consequences of Not Taking the Oath of Allegiance—A Rebellious Female—New-Englanders the Ringleaders in Rebellion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

HOLT's drinking-saloon was one of the most fashionable in the city. The proprietor, the son of the famous New-York hotel-keeper of that name, kept fast horses, a fashionable private residence, and received his income by the hundred dollars the day. In an evil hour secession seized upon the land, and HOLT was induced to issue shinplasters. His reputation for wealth and business profits made them popular, and inducements were held out for immense issues. Gradually, however, business fell off, and HOLT, when Gen. BUTLER ordered that the personal paper money should be redeemed by bank notes, found it impossible to comply with Gen. BUTLER's proclamation, and this inability was increased by the fact that he had taken the oath of allegiance, and his regular customers refused therefore to be comforted at his house. The finale was that HOLT was sold out, and his establishment, repainted and restocked, opened under the auspices of one JOHN HAWKINS. To give the place the due amount of *éclat*, Capt. CLARK, of the *Delta*, knowing that it was against the law for any one to sell liquor in the city, unless by a person who had taken the oath of allegiance and obtained a license, caused it to be published that at last our citizens were blessed with a "Union drinking saloon," and at the same time invited all persons who loved the Stars and Stripes to patronize this new establishment.

This intended-to-be-flattering notice fell upon JOHN HAWKINS as a thunderbolt; he frantically rushed over to the newspaper office and protested that he was a rebel, and that he relied upon his secession friends for patronage; he declared that he was a ruined man unless something was done to immediately purge his fair fame of any taint of loyalty to his native land. Capt. CLARK, who fully appreciated the unfortunate publican's feelings, and with the spirit and liberality of a chivalrous editor, offered his columns for an explanation, which offer resulted in the publication of the following card:

HAWKINS HOUSE.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Delta:

The editorial statement in your journal of this morning—to the effect that I have taken the oath of allegiance—is a fabrication. JOHN HAWKINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Secessia was delighted; JOHN's friends crowded his precincts all day, and drank to JOHN's health, *and at John's expense*. The dawn of the following morning promised a brilliant future; but alas! Deputy Provost-Marshal Col. STAFFORD, whose business it is to see that public drinking-house keepers *have* taken the oath of allegiance, sent after Mr. HAWKINS and asked him what right he had to keep a shop open without a license, and further inquired if JOHN did not know that he could not get a license unless he took oath to be a good citizen under the National Government. This interference on the part of Gen. BUTLER and his subordinates, with the unalienable rights of secessia, has, of course, thrown a new brand of discord into the community, and the fearful catastrophe seems impending, that will compel the habitués of the fashionable drinking saloons to have the slow poison dealt out by loyal citizens; to secessia, anything loyal, even bad brandy, is held to be a nuisance.

The "ladies" of New-Orleans seem to be quite as sensitive as JOHN HAWKINS. A married lady of prepossessing appearance, and no doubt of New-England origin, was arrested the other day for wearing a secession badge. The authorities deemed the punishment of her arrest quite sufficient for her indiscretion, as she was permitted to quietly depart. There was no gratitude, however, in her composition, courtesies she construes into fear, and a respect for her sex, into pusillanimous conduct, and lest her amiable friends should cut her acquaintance, if they hear she entertained the lovely virtue of patriotism, she favors the world with the following card:

Editor Delta—SIR: Having been arrested a few days since for the display of Confederate colors upon my person, in commemoration of our victory in Virginia, and since released upon *unconditional* terms, I now desire through your columns to contradict the rumor of an apology having been made by me to BUTLER for the so-called offense. I take the liberty of adding that I *never* had an interview with the above person, nor to escape punishment had to lower the dignity of our Southern principles, which I then and still represent. I am, sir,

MRS. E. A. COWEN, No. 199 Canal-street.

It would afford a fine study for a naturalist to define elaborately the shades of difference that exist among these violent Secessionists. The disease is always most violent when it attacks Northern constitutions. There is some direction in which you can plume down the sharp points of a Southern victim, but I believe when a New-Englander is bitten, you cannot rub your hand over them in any direction without getting it lacerated with sharp points. It was to New-England school-teachers here, that have most persistently defied the Federal authorities, with regard to singing treasonable songs in the schools. It was a *May Flower* Bostonian, of Abolition antecedents, who exhibited before the Louisiana Club the cross made of the bones of a Yankee. It is New-England men here, who are in the streets most rude in their bearing toward National soldiers and Union citizens. It is New-England men who own the stores where do congregate the most violent haters of anything North; it is these kind of men who fill the papers of the South with the grossest misrepresentations of the Administration, and by every diabolical art keep alive the war parties in all sections of the country. It may be a source of some consolation to know that all these New-England people are pretty thoroughly ruined by the rebellion, and that when they make up their accounts in this world, and possibly in the next, they will find that treason "don't pay;" it don't take up notes here, nor lay up treasures hereafter.

A day or two ago my eyes were attracted by a diminutive little man, carrying the significant shoulder-strap of a Brigadier-General. I had great confidence in his skill and courage and in his military knowledge, for I know that MARION was very small in body and so was Dr. WATTS. The General came to my hotel and proceeded up stairs. In a few moments the attentive landlord, hearing that he had a live Brigadier in the house, without asking the clerk for *his name* only asked for *his number*, which obtaining, said landlord rushed into the bar-room and had a julep mixed of standard strength, and ornamented with an immense amount of "greens," which, ostentatiously stuck up, making the "institution" look more like a flower-pot than a genial beverage. This chemical and vegetable combination, sustained by a waiter of unusual politeness was handed into "21," with the landlord's compliments. In due course of time the tumbler returned as dry as a gourd, the mint all wilted; in fine, it seemed as if a sirocco had passed over it. And what of that? Only, gentle reader, that the General was Gen. NEAL DOW, the author of the Maine liquor law, and Commander at Fort Jackson, whose orderly, no doubt, appropriated to himsel the landlord's honest hospitality.

Among the most useful institutions of this city is the Adams Express Company, the headquarters of which are located in Natchez-street, with two soldiers at the door as a guard. Under the excellent management of Mr. ASA S. BLAKE, who dispatches business very much after the JOHN HOEY style, within the last three weeks, beside the forwarding of tons of freight, Mr. BLAKE has transmitted to the wives and families of the soldiers of this division of the army upwards of $500,000, in sums varying from $10 to $100. Clerks of Adams Express Company accompany the U. S. Paymasters when they pay the troops, take the money to be sent north, which is finally transmitted by special messenger direct to the various cities and towns of the Northern and Western States.

The "standing committees" of secesh, that meet daily on the corners of the streets, were jubilant yesterday over the greatest "naval victory on record," which had just taken place at Vicksburgh. What it was all about was not stated to the loyal men, but as near as I could learn a rebel ram named *Arkansas* had destroyed our fleets before Vicksburgh, and thrown a large number of shells into Fortress Monroe. All the satisfaction the "Yanks" had was the new feature of the *Delta*, which has attempted to publish itself on Sunday as an "Illustrated." Its special artist was no doubt on the spot, when he got up those "pictures." CŒLEBS.

The Monetary Future of New-Orleans and Louisiana—Dark Prospects Ahead—Mrs. Beauregard, Gens. Butler and Shepley—Commercial—Jeff. Thompson's Proclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

The faces of the Union people are quite cheerful to-day, the latest advices—the 9th—giving quite a different character to the battles before Richmond than we obtained from rebel dispatches. The clear and well written article in the Richmond *Examiner*, giving a description of Gen. McCLELLAN's "new position," if not intended as a piece of deception, more than anything else, up to this date, has afforded substantial ground for believing that we shall meet with no more repulses. Push on the columns—let there be no lagging now. The Union and its interests grow every day more dear to the hearts of the people, and let all who would compromise with the enemy be declared enemies of the Republic. The struggle now being made by the leaders of the rebellion are the efforts of criminals at bay, and must speedily exhaust their energies. While I indulge the idea that the military energies of the Confederacy are destroying themselves, the pecuniary resources of the people of the Southern States certainly show not the slightest hopefulness. Take, for instance, the once prosperous State of Louisiana, including its commercial centre, New-Orleans. Now, what are the facts?

Is it not safe to say that at the beginning of the rebellion the planters owed the merchants of this city at least three-fourths of the value of their crops; it is commonly said, the planters are a year ahead of their incomes. They, the current year, have either neglected their agricultural interests or destroyed their products. This puts them behind a year and three-fourths. Certain it is, that the leaders of the so-called Government encourage that *no* cotton or sugar be planted the coming year, which idea has been largely adopted as a basis of action, which must finally leave the planters *two years and three-quarters in debt*. Now, who that is sane will say that property thus embarrassed can, under any circumstances, remain in the hands of the present holders. Again, the merchants of this city, once justly entitled to the appelation of princes, have all they are worth loaned out to these planters, who are to be two years and three-quarters in debt; now, what is to save the mercantile community of this city from an overwhelming insolvency? When the rebellion commenced, the merchants and bankers of New-Orleans could have saved the State to the Union. If New-Orleans had remained true to the flag the Confederates never would have had a respectable indorsement of their worthless currency, nor a city in their possession whose export commerce, in a monetary point of view, was really worth blockading. But instead of stemming the tide, set in motion by the demagogues, they assisted to swell its destructive proportions, and are now to be swept away by irresistible force. The mercantile community hopelessly embarrassed, its assets hardly worth the paper on which they are written, for, in addition to the exhaustion of the planters, the banks have been robbed of the greater part of their specie, and must also soon be involved in hopeless difficulties. All these things the merchants and property-holders of New-Orleans have invited, and what is strange, continue to encourage.

Since Gen. BUTLER's arrival here, it is safe to say that not *an old commercial house* of any importance has attempted to do business. The city in debt four or five millions, largely created by the purchase of Confederate bonds, which, in turn, were paid out for the worthless defences of the city. To carry on the Government the Nationals, since they have had possession, have been obliged to increase the debt, though the city's expenses have been greatly lessened, from the fact that the Governor, the Mayor, the Judges, and military men are serving without salaries; yet the expenses are large, the item alone for relieving the poor being immense of itself. But the citizens have never, through the property-holders, made the slightest demonstration toward assisting Gen. BUTLER in its administration. They have sat, and still sit, supinely looking on, while debts (mortgages in fact) are piling up against their property, which loss joined with the greater still of the ruin of the planters, are going to necessarily invite the same property revolution in the city that must overtake the country. To show how this Dahomey sort of self-destruction is tending, I need only say, that a prominent Notary of this city informed me, a day or two since, that in a week he had protested over a hundred notes drawn by Louisville merchants and accepted in New-Orleans, which notes were given for bagging and rope that were distributed throughout the cotton plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi, and for tobacco, which is now held here on foreign account.

Now I contend, that if the business men of New-Orleans, when Gen. BUTLER took possession of the city, had issued a circular to the planters, their customers: had stated that the city had made the best defence in its power; had exhausted its war resources, and, for the time, was in the possession of the National forces; and further, that Gen. BUTLER had given the most satisfactory assurances, personal and by proclamation, that gold and silver would be paid for cotton and sugar; and for the reasons above stated, without regard to further political action, it were better to send forward their crops, this sensible course, even if all the parties were Confederates, and intended to remain so, would have saved millions to New-Orleans, and greatly alleviated the dark future which seems impending over this section of the country. Instead of this, the merchants and property-holders of New-Orleans have let revolutionists, men without sugar to destroy, or cotton to burn, dictate to them how they shall act. Was self-abnegation, was moral and financial death, more tamely invited.

Gen. BUTLER, a few days ago, had an opportunity of obliging Mrs. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is a resident in this city. It seems the lady had a small amount of money in one of the banks, left to her credit by her husband. Under existing orders, as it was a Confederate transaction, she could not draw it out. The moment the facts came to Gen. BUTLER's knowledge, the "joint order" was suspended, so far as the lady was concerned, and she now has her money.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY's sudden departure from the city has given rise to much speculation. Some have suggested that his mission was to settle, by some direct order from the President, the disagreement of action between Gen. BUTLER and Gen. PHELPS, regarding contrabands. Various other speculations are afloat, but I think I am safe in saying, that after Gen. SHEPLEY received his commission as military Governor of the State, he immediately repaired to Baton Rouge, the former capital. This was his first trip into the interior. At Baton Rouge the General saw a great number of the substantial planters, and probably received many ideas and impressions regarding the duties imposed upon him by his new commission. Returning to the city he discovered that the *Matanzas* was within an hour of sailing, and would also immediately return to New-Orleans. This gave an opportunity for a safe and expeditious trip to and from the National Capital, and he took advantage of it. Absent only a few days from the seat of his duties, he will, nevertheless, have an opportunity of seeing Mr. LINCOLN and the heads of the Departments, and be able not only to give much valuable information, but receive direct from headquarters details of instructions that cannot be given in formal or official documents, however elaborate they may be. The people here, expect a great deal from Gen. SHEPLEY; he and Gen. BUTLER are everywhere spoken of with admiration, and anything that would relieve them of their commands here would be looked upon as an irreparable calamity.

Yesterday, the young ladies attached to the public schools of the city, who have been so fond of teaching the children to sing rebel songs, waited on Lieut. WEITZEL, Acting Military Commandant of the city, to see if their salaries would be paid them during the Summer vacation. This was decidedly cool, considering they had all been dismissed at the close of the session, two weeks previously. Lieut. WEITZEL received them courteously, heard their inquiries, and then, with one of his most genial smiles, informed them that, as a preliminary for doing any business with him, it was necessary that they should take the oath of allegiance—whereupon the amiable young ladies left, having a realizing sense that the Stars and Stripes waved on the City Hall.

COMMERCIAL.

It can scarcely be said we have any uniform market here in the great staple.

COTTON—In the absence of any steam communication with the interior, and all Cotton on the rivers being burned—the supplies are sometimes received by small drougers, who run the risk of personal damage and destruction of cargo—850 bales arrived by two flats from near Baton Rouge, being on foreign account, and now being shipped to Liverpool on French account. The Cotton was purchased three months since. Twenty-five bales repacked samples that has been accumulating in offices for three years, was sold yesterday at 35c., classed Good Ordinary; a public sale of 200 bales, made at auction, classing Ordinary to Middling, brought an average of 33c. All scraps of Cotton are now being gathered and rebaled—and in the face of JEFF. THOMPSON's proclamation to the Mississippians, which I inclose, Cotton that may come in stealthily will command, by 1st August, 50c. for Middling.

SUGAR also comes in slowly, for want of transportation, and on arrival is eagerly sought after at 5¼c.@5½c for fair; 6c.@6¼c. for prime to choice. All ordinary low Sugars are bought by our Sugar refiners here, whose numbers have increased, and who do a fine business for home consumption.

FLOUR is held in first hands at $16—good demand.

LARD 17c.@18c. retail—stock small.

BACON—Retailing 12c. for Shoulders, 12½c.@13c. for Sides, 20c.@22c. for sugar-cured Hams. Demand good.

BUTTER—20c.@22c. Fair supply in market.

CORN—Very scarce, at $3@$3 25 ℔ bushel, and cargoes from New-York will pay well; as also kiln-dried Corn Meal in barrels and half barrels.

OATS—$1 75@$2 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Northern on landing, $72 ℔ ton; from store, $80@$90.

SALT—Two cargoes from Liverpool *via* Havana, in English bottoms and stored, selling retail: Coarse, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ sack; Fine, $3; Turk's Island at $1.

TOBACCO—Nothing doing except retail for home manufacture. Large stock held, say 10,000 hhds., for shipment to France in French and English bottoms only; and over $100,000 worth of stores held here on French account, to be shipped to Bordeaux in foreign bottoms.

In the absence of all supplies from the Upper Mississippi, of which you can be well informed direct, all kinds of provisions will pay well.

FREIGHTS to Havre—Cotton, 3c.; New-York, 2c.; and freights are scarce, there being no exportations of consequence.

AN IMPORTANT BANK CASE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED.

The *Delta* of July 18 gives the following summary of the case of the Union Bank of Louisiana *vs.* the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank:

According to the evidence, on or about the 5th of May, the Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank called upon the Cashier of the Union Bank, and stated they were short of circulating notes, and asked to be allowed to check upon the Union Bank for such an amount as they might require to pay their depositors, which was assented to, to be returned when called for. Checks to the amount of $130,000, legal currency, were drawn for, paid in Confederate notes. There was not any express understanding as to what description of notes should be returned. At the time the only circulation was the Confederate notes, no other notes being paid by the banks for deposits which had been made in gold and silver, or for other debts, they receiving the same on deposit and for notes due, freely at par. The understanding, as a matter of course, was that the money should be returned in currency. Had payment been offered in part or in whole in Confederate notes, while they remained in currency, they would have been received by the Union Bank. No such offer was made.

On the 19th of May, the date of the proclamation, the Teller of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank, was sent to the Union Bank, to say that it was ready to pay $60,000 of the $130,000. Mr. PENN replied that he would accept the $60,000 in Confederate notes, but that the Union Bank expected bank notes for the balance. The Teller did not offer the $60,000—nor had he the notes with him. He testified that it was late in the day, and that after reporting the reply of Mr. PENN to the President, he expected to be sent back the next morning with the $60,000, and an answer as to the balance. The proclamation of the 19th May appearing, the Bank Presidents had a meeting on the morning of the 20th, deciding that they could not longer receive such notes on deposit, as currency. In consequence of which Mr. PENN informed Mr. ROBINSON that he could not take any part of the $130,000 in Confederate notes. The teller stated that Mr. ROBINSON told him that for this reason he did not send the $60,000, which they had on hand, to be tendered to the Union Bank, nor any answer about paying the balance in bank notes. That the whole sum was offered in Confederate notes on the 26th of May. To enable the bank to do this, it borrowed from its special depositors the $70,000.

The testimony established that the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank had paid out to their depositors, at par, all the notes borrowed of the Union Bank, with a trifling exception. Its last check was paid on the 13th May. On the 15th the Bank held but $5,330 of the Confederate notes received from the Union Bank, including what they had received on the previous day from their depositors and for collections.

No testimony was offered showing what proportion of those $5,330 had been received from the Union Bank. The Teller stated that he had not the means of ascertaining.

The Teller, who was sent with the checks to draw the money, said it was agreed to be returned in Confederate notes. Mr. FRERET, of the Union Bank, testified differently. The counsel for the Union Bank contended that a clerk sent to draw money for checks, could not change the contract or the obligation of the parties; that the funds of the Bank belonged to the stockholders, and could only be controlled by a board of directors.

The Court decided that the whole debt of $130,000, with interest from the date of the protest, must be paid in bank notes by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to the Union Bank.

JACOB BARKER, counsel for plaintiffs.

ANOTHER SUIT.

From the Bee, July 17.

PROVOST COURT—JUDGE BELL.—*D. E. Keegan vs. The Bank of America.*—This was a suit for the recovery of $8,000, which had been deposited in the name of Mrs. McCANN, the wife of the partner of plaintiff. It had been proved to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Sixth District Court that the money really belonged to the insolvent firm of KEEGAN & McCANN; and the money was ordered to be sequestered for the use of their creditors. Mr. HUGER was appointed syndic for the firm. Mr. ROZIER, for the defendants, now took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. For the plaintiff Col. FIELD and Mr. ROSELIUS contended that Mr. HUGER had instituted proceedings as syndic, and after getting possession of the assets, intervened as Confederate States Receiver, and sequestered them, on the ground that the creditors, being mostly residents of the North, were alien enemies. Judge BELL said he had no doubt that the Court had full jurisdiction; but that in order to get at the case properly, it would be necessary for him to set aside all former proceedings in the Courts, and the acts of Mr. HUGER, both as syndic and receiver. It appearing that the amount had never been drawn from the bank, and that it would suffer no loss, the Court had no hesitation in ordering that the bank should pay over the money to Mr. KEEGAN, on his giving a bond of $10,000 to pay the same over to the creditors of his late firm. As the deposit was made prior to the 16th September, 1861, the money was ordered to be paid in specie.

WARNING TO INTERMEDDLERS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 19.

The following facts, derived from unquestionable authority, may serve to illustrate the danger incurred by Federal officers who seek to entice or corrupt the slaves of our people. One of our citizens having missed a valuable slave woman, made inquiry for her, and ascertained that she was in the service of an officer of one of the Federal regiments. He proceeded to the boarding-house of the officer, and there finding the woman, asked if she was not ready to go home. The woman replied that she was, but that the Federal officer, in whose service she was, would not permit her. The citizen then saw the officer, and received from him assurance that the woman would be sent to him. This promise was not kept, and our citizen being disgusted with the double-dealing and bad faith of the officer, laid his complaint before Lieut. WEITZEL, who manifested great indignation against the officer, and requested the citizen to see Gen. BUTLER. The wife of our citizen undertook the mission to Gen. BUTLER, and after some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining an interview with him. Gen. BUTLER immediately took the matter in hand, and sent a guard to the boarding-house where the slave was harbored, had the officer who so harbored her arrested and sent to jail, and on the interference of a Chaplain of one of the Federal regiments against the arrest of the woman, had his Reverendship also arrested and placed in confinement. The girl was sent home to her master, with the request that she should not be cruelly punished. This course on the part of the General commanding is calculated to put a stop to an abuse which must produce quite as much trouble to the Federal authorities as to our own citizens. We trust it will be followed up in all similar cases of intermeddling with our slaves.

The *Picayune*, of the 20th, publishes the following statement of this case, made by Gen. BUTLER's authority:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Picayune:

SIR: As an editorial in your issue of this morning, entitled "A Warning to Intermeddlers," contains several misstatements of facts, I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to make the following statement in regard to the case, with the request that you will give it publicity through your columns.

The young slave girl indicated was enticed into the quarters of a United States officer, in direct violation of a general order prohibiting such conduct, and evidently for improper purposes.

An attempt was afterward made by another colored woman, of questionable character, to conceal the young girl. Subsequently, the mistress called upon the General, and instead, as you say, of her experiencing "some difficulty" in obtaining admittance to him, he went out to her carriage to see her, in consideration of her being ill. Upon learning the particulars of the case, he asked the girl if she was willing to go home to her mistress, if well treated there, and upon her expressing such readiness, he sent her in charge of an Orderly to her old home.

Your statement in relation to the arrest of the Chaplain of the regiment is entirely incorrect, as no such arrest was ever made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. PUFFER,
Lieutenant and A. D. C.

THE REBELS RAMPANT.

From the different papers we cull the following items, which show that the rebels, male and female, in the Crescent City are not all suppressed:

"The case of H. NICHOLSON and J. E. WALKER was disposed of in the Provost Court. They are citizens who have always been regarded as highly respectable. When riding up in the horse-cars they spoke of the existing order of things in terms of extreme censure. Mr. NICHOLSON particularly spoke of the Federal bayonets here as the signs and agents of oppression. Plunder, confiscation, invasion, denial of the rights of self-government, and stealing negroes, he asserted to be the prime objects of the war, and the denunciatory terms he employed were fully indorsed by his companion. Lieut. DUANE, who was in the car, arrested the parties, and they were required by Judge BELL to pay $100 each or go to prison for six months. Mr. WALSH, for using "seditious language," was also fined $100.

A young woman living in the Fourth District, was arrested for hurrahing for JEFF. DAVIS. After she was in the hands of the officers, she is reported to have made quite a spirited little speech upon matters connected with her arrest. It is strange that the people cannot bridle their inclinations to make a noise, when they are aware that their doing so is pretty sure to get them into trouble.

A young lady created quite an excitement on Fulton-street. It appears that she had made a remark which was considered offensive by some soldiers, and that afterward she displayed a Confederate flag, and made what she doubtless considered a patriotic speech. As might have been expected, these strong-minded acts led to her arrest. What has been done with her since, we could not learn.

Mr. Wm. H. HAMILTON was brought up for assault and battery and using seditious language. The Judge recognized him as a person who had previously given a $500 bond to keep the peace. He required him to pay the amount of the bond and sent him besides for six months to the Parish Prison.

We learn that ARCHIBALD FORSYTH was ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson, as a dangerous rebel.

Mr. M. E. REDDING was arrested by Lieut. DUANE, of the Fourth District Police, on Tuesday evening, on the charge of using treasonable language and insulting some parties who had raised a United States flag.

EDWARD BURKE, for becoming enthusiastic enough to hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, was fined $5.

A young lady, Miss SARAH REDDING, was arrested yesterday in the upper part of the First District, on charge of hurrahing for BEAUREGARD, DAVIS & Co.

THE REBELS CREDULOUS.

The *Picayune* delivers the citizens of New-Orleans a long lecture on their foolish credulity:

"No experience of previous deceptions and delusions seems to have the slightest effect in arresting the tendency to falsify and exaggerate foolish stories, or to receive with the most childlike credulity and confidence any reports favorable to their views, or agreeable to the feelings of the recipients. One *canard* is no sooner demolished than another arises, and runs its course as rapidly as its predecessors. The same people who have been thrown into a passion by the discovery of one falsehood, are the first to gulp down the next one that comes along. Now all this seems to us to be discreditable to and unworthy of a sensible people. It exhibits our citizens in the light of idle gossippers, worthy of membership in Lady Teazle's society, who are not willing to reflect, to investigate, and to wait for authentic and reliable evidence before forming conclusions—indulging confidence and cherishing hopes which are destined to cruel disappointment. It may be to some a pleasure to believe in good news, whether true or not, but we believe with the majority of people, the disgust, mortification and distrust which follow the discovery that they have been deceived, are far greater than the momentary satisfaction and pleasure produced by flattering and agreeable reports."

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY

From a large number of similar advertisements in the New-Orleans *Delta*, we select the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 130.—All those persons who have received authorities to raise companies for the Louisiana Volunteers, are ordered to report their places of rendezvous, or recruiting-office, at these headquarters immediately. By command of

GODFREY WEITZEL,
Lieutenant U. S. Engineers,
and Superintendent of Recruiting Forces.

THE UNION FOREVER!—$100 bounty, or 160 acres of land, will be given to a few good men who are willing to fight for their country. The undersigned is authorized to organize a company for United States Service. They will, in addition to the above bounty, receive $13 per month, be equipped with Enfield rifles, and, when accepted, receive, in advance, one month's pay. Clothing and rations of the best quality furnished. A drummer and fifer wanted. Apply to JAS. FITZPATRICK, Recruiting Officer, Corner Common and Robinson streets.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—$100 bounty, or 160 acres of land.—Recruits for United States Service. The undersigned is authorized to organize a company of Louisiana Volunteers for the United States Army. Arms, Enfield rifles. Pay, $13 per month. Clothing and rations received immediately. A drummer and fifer wanted. Office, No. 104 St. Charles-street, STRONG's Coffee-house. WILLIAM GEORGE.

A SWINDLER DISPOSED OF.

From the Delta, July 19.

Lieut. ROBERTSON, of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, was dishonorably discharged from service by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, and sent before Judge BELL, on a charge of having swindled a number of soldiers who had been discharged on account of disability and sickness. It appears that the Ex-Lieutenant had received certain sums of money from said soldiers, on the promise that he would procure them speedy passages by sea to their homes, and that he gobbled up the money, but did not perform his part of the contract. E. A. ALLEN, one of the witnesses in the case, was only a day or two ago sent to the Parish Prison two months, for the same offence, and it was through his "peaching" that the rascality of ROBERTSON leaked out. The Judge sent the Ex-Lieutenant to the Parish Prison for two months.

THE WEATHER, &c.

From the Picayune, July 20.

"Hotter than ever!" has been the daily cry during the entire week just closed. For the last few days the sun has had his own unclouded way, without any impertinent interference of refreshing showers to moderate the intensity of his reign. It has been as much as mortals could do to sit still and endure. Active occupation has been a penance, evaded and avoided as much as possible, and by every one who was able. Motion has been a burden, and excitement a positive punishment.

Yet, with all this continued heat, we have been providentially blessed with unimpaired and uninterrupted good health and the kindly fruits of the earth; figs, melons, grapes, and other home-grown luxuries, have been abundant and fine.

As to the city, we have not much of interest to record. Our way of life is now somewhat unusually monotonous and uneventful, even for this season of the year.

RUMORS ABOUT BEAUREGARD.

The *Delta* of the 17th, publishes the following paragraph:

"It will be remembered that Gen. BEAUREGARD, after his retreat from Shiloh, was, at his own request, relieved from duty. He made the request on account of severe illness, and at once retired to Mobile, where, it is now reported, he died on Monday, of sore throat. We give this rumor just as it reaches us.

The *Advocate* of the same afternoon, contradicted the report that Gen. BEAUREGARD was dead. It states that although very sick, the General is fast recovering. The latest reliable information is, that Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Bladon Springs, Ala., and was rapidly regaining his health."

THE GOOD WORK PROGRESSING.

From the Delta, July 20.

We are happy to know that the opposition displayed by our wealthy citizens toward the restoration of the flag is gradually subsiding, and that individual examples are displaying themselves of genuine patriotism among a class not heretofore distinguished for zeal in the Union cause. We are led to make these remarks in announcing the fact, that ALFRED PENN, President of the Union Bank, has taken the oath of allegiance, and has ranged himself beside the loyal citizens of New-Orleans. We have no doubt his patriotic example will soon be followed by all the capitalists and moneyed men of New-Orleans.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

From the Picayune, July 20.

We learn that owing to the interruption of receipts caused by Gov. MOORE's proclamation, sugars have materially advanced. Yesterday 140 hhds. fair sold at 6⅛c., 200, also fair, at 6¼c., and 80 prime at 6¾c. There were some transactions at lower prices, but they were for poorer qualities. Two small schooners and two luggers, employed in bringing sugar to the city, were burnt by the Confederate guerrillas in St. James, which deters such craft from continuing the trade.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Delta, July 20.

We this morning had the pleasure of perusing a letter from Jackson, Miss., complaining that the rebel soldiers had received no pay, and were not likely to receive any, and were generally suffering great privations, from which they are attempting to desert, beginning to understand the desperation of the rebel cause.

HARD-HEARTED LANDLORDS.

PROVOST-MARSHEL'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

All disputes between landlords and tenants having been referred and committed to me, it is ordered that all proceedings for the removal of tenants from dwellings (except such as have been specially directed by me,) be suspended, and that until further orders no such proceedings be had or taken.

Landlords will refrain from taking any steps to remove tenants, and from interfering with them.

S. H. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

DESERTERS.

The *Picayune* states that sailors to the number of four or five are every night arrested as deserters from the United States Navy.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Unpatriotic Fugitives from Missouri—The Expedition into the Indian Country.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 28.

Gen. BLUNT has directed the military authorities to notify persons coming to this Department from Missouri in order to evade the military laws of that State, to leave this Department. In case of refusal to comply, such persons will be arrested as rebels and vagrants, care being taken not to interfere with persons coming hither on legitimate business.

Arrivals from the Southern Expedition report the Union troops near Fort Gibson, but that they found no enemy there. A third Indian regiment had been formed from those lately joining the command. Brig.-Gen. SALOMON, late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, is now in command.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the British Iron-clad Steamer Tubal Cain off Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Navy Department has learned that our blockading fleet lately captured the *Tubal Cain*, a large iron-clad English steamer, off Charleston. She was attempting to run the blockade, and is heavily laden with arms and ammunition. She was ordered to New-York.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

Commander PORTER, of the Mortar Flotilla, arrived here this morning, *via* Fortress Monroe—a fact which is considered of significant importance.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts, from Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut.-Commanding COOPER, from Port Royal, *via* Charleston Bar and Norfolk, and 22 hours from Hampton Road, with a number of sick and wounded officers and sailors from the Northern and Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived last night. The following is a list of the officers of the *Massachusetts*:

Lieutenant-Commanding, G. H. COOPER; Acting Master and Ex-officer, S. C. Gray; Acting Masters, Benj. J. Whittemore, J. McDonald; Acting Master J. H. Richardson, (coast pilot); Acting Paymaster, J. L. Webster; Surgeon, T. M. Gunnell; Acting Master's Mates, Joseph H. Cox, Joseph C. Butler, Francis Wallace; Acting First Assistant and Chief Engineer, S. M. Hartwell; Second Assistant Engineer, A. Clapp; Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. Fitch, Jr., Thomas Winship, James Blinkenross, J. B. Saford; Captain's Clerk, M. Sinclair Cooper; Paymaster's Clerk, E. K. Winship; Commissary, E. K. Scranton.

Officers and crew all well.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA

Interesting Letters from London and Paris.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Immense French and English Fleets to be Sent to the American Waters.

Full Effect of the Battles Before Richmond.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHINA.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *Etna* from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The chief features of her news have been largely anticipated. Additional points, characteristic extracts, and our London and Paris letters, will be found below:

The London *Times* refers in hopeful terms to what it calls the "Peace Meeting," (the Cooper Institute submission affair,) held in New York, as one of the signs of the times.

The *Daily News* continues to deplore the new American tariff.

The distress in the manufacturing districts was debated in the Commons. Mr. VILLIERS admitted that the accounts were less favorable, and he thought it would be necessary that there should be some general legislation upon the subject before the end of the session.

Lord R. MONTAGUE, in the House of Commons, moved an address praying that Her Majesty would give directions for supplying those deficiencies in the former instructions furnished to Sir C. WYKE and Capt. DUNLOP, which resulted in the signing by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, at Puebla, of a Convention now repudiated by Her Majesty's Government at home; and also for papers in explanation of the dispatches upon the subject.

Mr. LAYARD defended the Government, and entered into a narrative of the circumstances which had compelled Her Majesty's Government to enforce their claims on Mexico by active steps. The only alternative open to the Government was to act in unison with France and Spain, for, had they adopted an independen course they would most likely have had a rupture with those Powers. He denied that England had deserted France, and said that Spain was justified in following her example when they found that the object of the French was to create a Mexican King, in opposition to the wishes of the Mexican people.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the only thing that was satisfactory in the whole matter was that in spite of themselves, Her Majesty's Government had been forced to withdraw from the arrangement which they had originally formed.

The anticipation of a very early prorogation of Parliament is not, according to the *Times*, likely to be realized.

In regard to the harvest in France, a Paris letter says: "The hopes of a superabundant and even an early harvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate *if we have a very ordinary yield*. Prices have risen in almost all the provincial markets. A rise at Marseilles is owing to the numerous orders from the interior."

Letters from Cherbourg say that three additional ships have just been added to the squadron for conveying reinforcements to Mexico.

Both in Italy and Spain there is an impression that the marriage of the second daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL forshadows a scheme to overthrow the monarchy of the Bourbons in Spain, and constitute the unity of the Iberian Peninsula, with the King of Portugal for its chief.

Some of the Spanish journals forsee much danger to Spain from the marriage of the Princess PIA to the King of Portugal, under French auspices.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Outburst of British Feeling—Its True Cause—The Actual Situation in England—Motives to Recognition—Exultation Over Supposed Northern Defeats—American Financial Independence—What a Great Power Might Do—American Generals—A Great Leader Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

The news brought by the recent arrivals from America have produced their natural effect. The rage and hate which Northern successes and the apparently near prospect of the termination of the war by the destruction of the Confederate armies had subdued to silence or changed to respect, have burst forth again with a tenfold bitterness. The American question comes up again in Parliament, on a motion of Lord V. TEMPEST, next Friday night—it is impossible to say with what result. This feeling finds expression in every quarter, as in the following sentences from the *Times*' leader of this morning:

"We must share the penalty of the madness of that insensate people across the Atlantic. Like monkeys, grinning and chattering at mischief done in the mere spirit of wantonness, the American people have been triumphing in the distress they have been able to cause in our cotton districts, and their Press gains popularity by depicting the distress in Lancashire. Thousands of industrious English families are at this moment hard pushed by want, because, as a nation, we have been true to our sense of right, and would not go in our strength and take the cotton which their feeble cruisers kept blockaded."

The cause of the new outburst is not the result of actions at Charleston or Richmond. It is not the position of McCLELLAN, or the resignation of FREMONT. It has not been brought about by the strategy of BEAUREGARD, or the enterprise of Stonewall JACKSON. It is a question of pounds, shillings and pence. It comes to dollars—and the indignation centres in the pocket. The mercantile and manufacturing classes have been averse to giving offence to England's best customer. They hoped to keep the trade of the North and to have that of the South. Congress threatens to pass a tariff which will make America independent of England, while she is fighting to secure the whole continent for her own trade. This is felt to be war with England. The loss of cotton is a great and terrible calamity; but in time it may possibly be overcome. But the loss of the American market, and her monopoly of the most important trade in the world, is a blow at England's commercial prosperity which is felt in a manner you can scarcely imagine. If the new tariff becomes a law, as I presume it must have done, it destroys what little sympathy there was in England and France for America; and it adds, if anything could, to the general desire for intervention in favor of the South—for no other kind of intervention, as you are aware, has ever been thought of.

The cotton famine is fast becoming a terror. Mr. Cobden spoke of the condition of the manufacturing districts, in the House of Commons a few nights ago, as something alarming, and which might, in a few months, require all the power and resources of the Government. There is no enthusiasm, as with a popular war, to sustain the people in their calamity. There is little hope. It is now only a dull, stolid endurance. When people have starved through a twelvemonth, and the prospect of better times is still far off, they may grow impatient at last. They are behaving nobly—nobly now, their friends in Parliament tell them. Perhaps they may behave ignobly yet. Parliament is now called upon to prepare for the crisis.

A cotton famine, the prospective loss of the American trade, war in China, heavy war expenses at home, in rebuilding the navy and providing against that ever-dreaded French invasion, diminishing revenue, with the fear of a bad harvest—these are some of the unpleasantnesses of English politics, which lead prudent people to pray for peace.

One quarter of the food eaten in England must come from abroad; and if the harvest be bad, as the cold, wet Summer now portends, more may be wanted. If there be bad harvests in Europe, England must look to America for food. But how can she pay for it if her trade be destroyed? Only the direst necessity can make England buy where she cannot sell. An American tariff, so high as to be prohibitory, will make her seek for cotton and corn in other regions, and the Government, indisposed as it is to interfere with trade, may be compelled to do so.

You see now how strong the interest may be, on the part of England, France, Belgium, &c., to recognize, and by some means secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The South proffers them cotton, grain and free trade, or exchange of commodities—offers them exactly what they want. The North say: "Buy our wheat and welcome; buy our cotton, when we can get some to sell more than we want for our own use; but as for your hardware and dry goods, we expect to make what we require ourselves." "But, how are we to pay, if you don't take our goods?" says the bothered Mr. Bull. "Pay! that is your look out," says Brother Jonathan.

France may go to war for an idea. She may send armies to Italy for national independence, to China for religious liberty, to Mexico for order; but England, as a rule, fights for her interests. In China she defends her trading towns. She has 15,000 men in Canada, and is ready to send as many as circumstances may require—not that Canada is a very profitable dependency, but to keep so many people from being cut off from her commerce by high duties. I have believed in intervention, because there is a strong interest in its favor. The war is disaster to England, and peace, with the Union restored and prohibitory duties, would be still more disastrous. It is for this reason that I have believed, and still believe, that unless the war can be hurried to a successful termination, intervention must come.

Besides, there is a British arrogance which delights to have a finger in every pie, and something to say in every quarrel. If the Government responded quickly to the popular feeling, or if the thunders of the Press could have any effect on forts or frigates, we should have had war already. I see but one way to avert it—it is for America to show herself so powerful, so invincible, that it will be against the interest of any nation to attack her, or to provoke an attack from her. England has bullied France for centuries, but she does it no more. She even takes a good deal of bullying in return, with a wonderful meekness. She is not only polite to France, but to all the friends of France.

That there was joy and exultation here, over the news up to July 2, favorable to the South, you may well believe. But, beneath this rejoicing there is another feeling. Disease and mismanagement may bring temporary disasters to the Union forces; but what can be thought of a nation which, having created an army of 700,000 men, now proposes to reinforce it with a new levy of 300,000. It is very clear that it is not a Power to be trifled with. A nation that can place a million of armed men in the field, and that can defend her coasts, lakes and rivers by a gallant and invincible navy, is not likely to be frightened by threats of intervention. All this enters into the calculations of English statesmen, if forgotten by newspaper Editors.

The financial question is the greatest puzzle. It is very strange that a great and powerful nation should have credit with its own people, and be able to use its immense resources, in the form most convenient. Why should America be the slave of gold or foreign exchanges? And if gold were necessary to the prosecution of the war, why not keep it at home, as well as sulphur or saltpetre? When the life of a nation is in peril, every man and everything must be at the disposal of the Government. If the time, services and life of the citizen can be taken, by draft or conscription, then every bushel of grain, every hoof of cattle, all property now existing, or that may be called into existence in all future time, may be used for the general welfare.

England expended, a hundred years ago, money which I am taxed to pay to-day, and money which will be paid a century hence, if her Government still has an existence. In a just war—in a good cause—America, or that part of America loyal to the Constitution and the Union, can place and keep in the field a million of soldiers. It is barely one person in twenty of the population. With or without gold—with paper money or no money—that number can be clothed and fed. The North can keep in the field an army of a million as easily as the South one of three hundred thousand. When the resources of the two belligerents are in this proportion, it would be a strange kind of arithmetic that could not cypher out a victory for the stronger party.

MONADNOCK.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Dearth of Official Information—The Reinforcements for Mexico—Hostility to the United States—Immense French and English Fleets to be Sent to the American Waters—The United States to Prepare for the Worst, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Since the change in the Mexican programme which I have already indicated to you, and which has proven true in every particular, the Government does not seem disposed to make public the various army movements required to carry out the new programme, and the result is that many absurd rumors find credence every day at the Bourse and elsewhere. We are looking to the *Moniteur* daily for an explanation, but so far the official journal has shown itself most sober in revelations. Three days ago the French mail steamer arrived from Vera Cruz, and although the greatest anxiety prevails to know the condition of Gen. Lorencez's army, not a word of the news brought by that steamer has been permitted to go to the public.

It is now certain that the number of men in the Army of Mexico will be rather over than under 25,000, and that the fleet will be most formidable. Moreover, the expedition is to sail at once, that is to say, the present month. The troops, in fact, were all to be at the naval stations of the coast, ready for embarkation, to-day. The vessels, which will probably all get off by the 25th inst., will rendezvous at Teneriffe; from there they will sail for Fort-de-France, in Martinique, at which point they will stop for further orders, and from there probably immediately sail for the Mexican Coast. The voyage will thus consume something like thirty-five days, probably more, and the expedition will not thus arrive on the Mexican Coast till about the 1st of September. The two chief commanders of the Expedition, however, will go in advance, and direct to Mexico.

These details, however, have less importance for the reader than the political bearings of the expedition. All hesitation, it appears, has ceased on the part of the Government in regard to the programme they are going to carry out in Mexico, and that programme although not framed with the design of being hostile to the United States, is yet decidedly so, and the Government of France knows it. They appear to say; "That is the programme we desire to carry out; we hope it will not be offensive to the Americans; but if it is we can't help it, and if they choose to take offence we are prepared for any emergency."

Now, since France has nothing to gain and everything to lose in a war with the United States, one naturally asks where is the logic of such a policy, and this is the question a majority of the French people are asking themselves at this moment. The reply of those best acquainted with the routine of Government, and especially of the present Government, is, that Napoleon believes himself obliged to seek an external distraction in order to give himself internal strength, and that he is so frightened at that chronic bugbear of the Bonapartists—a European coalition against France—that he dare not seek a distraction in Europe. If we add to this the fact that Napoleon does not now believe the Union will ever again be united as it once was, we have all the explanations any one has yet been able to offer why his Majesty goes plunging deeper and deeper into this Mexican business.

On account of the information given at the Bureau of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior, which Bureau and which Ministry unfortunately have become totally Secessionist in sympathy and in action, the belief has been forced upon the public that France and England are really going to intervene in some way in American affairs; and in many circles the visit of M. De Thouvenel to London is attributed to this project. It was certainly not the place of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to preside at the distribution of medals in an Industrial Exhibition; but M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whose place it more properly was, had already spent some time at London, and had left for home, yielding the place to the Prince Napoleon, who, in turn, left also, for reasons which I gave you in my last, but which the journals attribute to the condition of health of the Princess Clotilde. Now, whatever else M. Thouvenel may desire to regulate with Lord John Russell, we have no fear here that it is the question pending between the North and the South: we have had in the example of Mexico enough of that pitiable diplomacy which sets out to arrange other people's disputes, without first being able to arrange its own. However anxious the English Cabinet may be to see France engaged in a war with the United States—and they are probably using all thh influence of their perfidious diplomacy to that effect—they will hesitate long before entering into any combined operation of that kind.

This much, however, is certain: France and England are going to send, by September or October, into American waters, a fleet of the most formidable dimensions, and, whether or not by that time the situation may be such as to warrant their intervention in one way or another, it is not necessary to point out how much will be increased the danger of a collision. The Government of the United States, therefore, is in duty bound to anticipate and prepare for the worst.

The Government papers here had orders a week ago to recommence the agitation of the subject of mediation in America, and one article appeared on the subject in the *Patrie;* but since then nothing more has been said, and the *Moniteur,* which for a few weeks had seemed to glean its American news from Secessionist sources, has come back to its Northern leanings. The last number even finds an excuse for the worst of Gen. Butler's proceedings at New-Orleans. The cause of this shifting of the official journal is yet unexplained.

The semi-official journals, however, think it strange that Gen. Butler should allow the New-Orleans *Delta* to abuse the foreign Consuls of that city, forgetting, no doubt, that they are permitted themselves to daily and systematically falsify the facts in regard to the struggle for the Union.

The *Patrie,* in announcing that Mr. Lincoln had sent to the Senate Mr. Corwin's Mexican treaty, expresses astonishment that the United States should thus, with their eyes open, run into a war with France and England.

It is Miss Pilie, of New-Orleans, who is about to marry the French Minister of Marine. The young lady is not a relative of Gen. Beauregard, and the marriage will not possess any political interest in any sense.

MALAKOFF.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

French and British Intervention—Progress of the Rebellion—Incidents of the Sack of Ningpo—A British Admiral in Difficulties—The Victories of Mandarin Ward—The Allies Bombard Ningpo, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The English and French seem now to be rapidly developing a definite policy toward the rebellion in China. That policy is one of intervention. As yet the intervention is but partial. Orders have been received by the Military and Naval Commanders to keep the rebels at a distance from the ports open by treaty to foreign trade. The effect of this is, of course, to inaugurate a war with the rebels; and the extent to which this will be carried must be decided by circumstances, but the probabilities are that the result will be, that the Allies will find themselvss under the necessity of reinforcing their troops, and driving the rebels from Hang-chau, Su-chau and Nankin. This may possibly have the effect of overthrowing the power of the rebels, and delivering the people from this fearful scourge. But it is also quite possible that it may only have the effect of changing the theatre of their operations. Then it will be necessary to follow them up, in order that the previous expenditure of blood and treasure may not be in vain. Thus, the Allies are running some risk of finding themselves committed to a very formidable undertaking; and they may, perhaps, before it is accomplished, find out that in attempting to act as policemen for the whole world, in order that Lyons and Manchester may vend their wares without disagreeable annoyances, they have undertaken a task quite beyond their powers.

In this case, however, there can be no doubt that an efficient intervention would be a boon of incalculable value to China. Whatever opinions may have been held in regard to the rebels; whatever hopes may have been entertained of beneficial results to follow their successful establishment of a new dynasty, it must be admitted now, that they have unmistakably demonstrated that they are utterly destitute of every qualification, moral and intellectual, which would render their success desirable. They have neither the power nor the capacity to establish a regular Government even on a small scale. Their own oft-repeated declarations show that they have no idea of any way of overthrowing the Government, except by the destruction of the nation. They must first destroy, and then they can build up. This is their theory, and it harmonises perfectly with the views of their soldiers, who certainly manifest great zeal in putting the theory into practice by enriching themselves with the spoils of the people whom they are commissioned to destroy.

There was a time when it seemed fair to suppose that the devastation which has always marked the course of the rebellion, was the work of an undisciplined soldiery, whom the chiefs found it necessary to indulge in such profitable pastime. But there is no doubt now that, to all intents and purposes, this is but a part of the system which commends itself to the mind of the chiefs as a wise policy, calculated to promote their success.

At Ningpo, from which they have just been driven by the shells of the allies, they have had a good opportunity of exhibiting their desire and their capacity to establish a regular Government, for the protection of the people, and for the promotion of their welfare. And what is the result? It is simply the destruction of a great city. It is true that, in their advance upon Ningpo, the rebels did make some show of moderation. Several large cities, indeed, were devastated by fire, and their inhabitants were driven out to seek shelter, during an inclement season, where best they might. But then most of the unwalled villages were spared, and they only killed a few of the unresisting population, merely by way of keeping up a wholesome terror of their name. Hundreds of able-bodied men, and good-looking women, were kidnapped and carried off to the rebel camp, to join their fortunes with those of their captors—but their lives were spared! Booty in abundance was carried off—but then a great deal was left!

When Ningpo was taken very few lives were lost, but any man capable of bearing arms was sure to be kidnapped if he made his appearance on the streets, and young women were in equal demand. Long lines of people were seen, on the first few days after the occupation of the city, coming in from the country, under the guard of a few boys armed with spears and rattans, and bearing their own property, in enormous loads, to the quarters of the rebels. Those who hesitated to perform this service, or whose strength failed under the load, were brought to a speedy decision, or goaded to more desperate efforts, by the application of the spear or the rattan.

For some time this state of things was permitted, but afterward stringent orders were issued, and all plundering forbidden on pain of death, and these orders were rigidly enforced. But of what avail was this to the people? They had all fled except the sick and feeble, and were not permitted to return to the city. A population of three hundred thousand or more were suddenly driven forth from their houses, and deprived of all means of earning a subsistence. All trade stopped at once, except what was in the hands of foreigners, and that was chiefly in arms and ammunition. All rice was seized, and thousands of refugees were wandering over the country, sleeping in the open air, and living on roots and grass. Yet, in spite of all this, the rebels levied enormous taxes upon the people of the surrounding country—taxes which even in prosperous times they could not have paid, and which were now enforced with sword and torch.

It is amazing that with all this terrible suffering the people never dared to raise a hand for their defence. Their only resource was to run away, and look on from a distance at their burning houses. At length, when their calamities became intolerable, a few men did, in one district, rise up and assert their manhood. But their efforts to resist the pretenddd tax-gatherers and marauders, was so feebly seconded by the neighboring districts—or not seconded at all, that they were soon compelled to succumb to the superior force of the rebels; and then a terrible vengeance was taken upon them, and upon all who could be found in that whole region of country. This was all that rebel rule could do for Ningpo. The state of things at Ningpo no doubt had its influence in deciding the measures to be adopted at Shanghai by the Allies. Here, when the rebels saw that they could not possess themselves of the city by a direct attack, they attempted to effect their object by a slower process. They gradually established a chain of fortified camps around the city, at a distance of from twelve to twenty miles. Thus they commanded all the approaches to the city, and attempted to cut off our supplies. It became almost impossible to procure bricks and other building material, for which there was a great demand. Rice, and all articles of farm produce, rose to double the ordinary price, and a great deal of distress was occasioned, and still exists, among the immense population driven to this city as a place of refuge from the murderous Taipings.

They not only, however, established their camps around the city, but often approached near to it, creating great excitement and anxiety among the people. On several occasions their cavalry were seen on the side of the river opposite the city, driving crowds of flying people before them, and compelling them to rush into the river to escape the points of their lances. This occurred in full sight of the city, and under the very guns of the English and French ships. On one occasion, some English sailors, taking an evening walk, were attacked by some rebel horsemen, and severely wounded, so that one of them afterward died.

On another occasion, Admiral Hope himself had a narrow escape from captivity or death. He was walking out reconnoitering, but saw no rebels. At noon he sent his guard of marines to the ship for dinner, with orders to send out another detachment. He and his aids waited, meanwhile, in a temple. While there, a band of rebels made their appearance, and the gallant Admiral and his attendants were obliged to take to their heels. The rebels gave chase, and it required a very diligent use of their only means of locomotion to enable these officers to make good their escape. The Admiral was so hotly pursued that he was obliged to plunge into the river. He was picked up by a Chinese boat, loaded with a cargo of no very inviting kind.

It is not strange that the Admiral felt disposed to push more vigorously the policy which he had some time before inaugurated, of sending out expeditions into the country to demolish the camps and posts established by the rebels in this region. In carrying out this plan he has made some use of a corps of Chinese troops in command of Col. Ward, of fillibuster notoriety. He has been taken into service of his Imperial Majesty, and has drilled some two thousand men according to European tactics. They are said to make very efficient soldiers, and on one or two occasions have done good service.

On the 21st February an expedition was sent to dislodge the rebels from a village near Wusung, called Kao-giao. The English and French marines accompanied the expedition in gunboats, but Ward's men did all the fighting, and they are said to have fought bravely—leaving the English and French drawn up in line to witness the fight and render assistance if necessary. Afterward expeditions were organized under the immediate direction of Admiral Hope himself.

The first of these expeditions left Shanghai on the 3d of April, and next day utterly destroyed a strongly fortified camp, about twelve miles from this city. On the 17th of April another expedition, numbering about two thousand men, attacked another strong position, about eighteen miles from Shanghai, and with very little loss easily dislodged the enemy.

On the 1st of May the walled City of Kia-ding, which had long been a stronghold of the rebels, was attacked, and, after a few hours' fighting, the enemy were dislodged. Ward's men had been stationed so as to intercept the flight of the rebels; but they were so intent on plunder that they rushed into the city, and allowed the rebels to escape.

Another city—Tsingpoo—which has also been for many months the headquarters of a band of these marauders, was treated to a similar visit, and with a similar result, on the 12th inst. The details of these expeditions possess no special interest. The rebels soon yielded to the shells of the Allies, and rapidly fled, the casualties on the side of the English being one or two killed and five or six wounded. In the first Admiral Hope received a slight wound.

We now hear that Ningpo was bombarded by the Allies on Saturday, the 10th inst. Here the rebels made a more vigorous resistance, and the casualties were more numerous on the part of the attacking party. An English Lieutenant and a French Commander, and some eight or ten men, were killed.

The attack commenced early in the morning, and about 2 o'clock the Allies had possession of the city. Their pretext, it seems, was the firing of a cannon from the walls into the foreign settlement. The rebels declared it was accidental; but, as the accident happened twice, the English demanded that the gun should be removed. This demand the rebels flatly refused.

There is a deep significance in these events. The present dynasty cannot maintain itself without foreign assistance, and England and France offer that assistance. But will they do it for nothing? No. They will ere long become the virtual rulers of the empire. Should not the United States have something to say, too, in the control of these questions, in which they have such tremendous interests at stake?

We have just heard of the great battle in Tennessee, of the 6th and 7th of April. The steamer *Cortes* had a run of only thirty days from San Francisco. May our great rebellion and that of the Chinese soon be found hiding in holes and caves, and disturb our peace no more.

S.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

A New Motion for Southern Recognition.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. W. E. Forster gave notice of his intention to move an amendment on Mr. Lindsay's forthcoming resolution in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. Mr. Lindsay will move, on Friday: "That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their ability to support their independence, *that the propriety of recognizing these States as an independent nation is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government,* and that this House will cordially support Her Majesty in endeavoring, in concert with foreign Powers, by mediation or otherwise, to bring to a termination the existing contest in America." On the other hand, the member for Bradford will ask the House to pledge itself to support the Government in their present policy of non-intervention.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Characteristic Growl.

From the London Times, July 14.

It is clear that we shall never again hear of a Confederate victory in America. Since Bull Run there never has been a Confederate victory, and that was only admitted to be a Federal defeat, because it was supposed to be rather creditable on account of its very decisive and exceptional character. Why should there ever be a Federal defeat? If the competitors at Wimbledon could only put off their English prejudices in favor of fair play and truth, and if they could only select their own markers at the targets, why should there be any doubt about results? If, under these circumstances, Mr. Smith had the nomination of the markers, and Mr. Jones had to shoot against him, it is plain that Mr. Smith would make all the bull's-eyes, and Mr. Jones would make all the misses. This is the case across the broad Western waters. Mr. Lincoln has all the markers in his own hand. Gen. Jackson makes a bull's-eye, and up goes the signal which telegraphs to all Europe a shameful miss. Gen. Fremont makes a solemn shot, which never rings against the target, and from the other end of the range the flag of success waves triumphantly. There were a hundred targets at Wimbledon, and there are almost as many in these closely United States of America; but Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates hold the markers at their mercy, and the reports of the scores have no relation to the facts of the shooting. We have henceforward just the same trust in the veracity of Gen. Pope as Prince Hal had in that of Sir John Falstaff.

It is a pity the Americans cannot understand the good policy of telling truth. It is very probable that under the impression created by finding a general officer falsely reporting the capture of 10,000 men, under the indignation caused by finding another general officer behaving, in a city he did not take, like a Taeping, and under the astonishment of hearing that the right wing of a beseiging army ran away for strategetic purposes, we may magnify the importance of what few facts we have from the seat of war. But there are facts of another kind, which do not depend upon Mr. Lincoln's historiographers, and which cannot be clipped by Mr. Stanton's scissors. There ere enthusiastic peace meetings in New York—never heard of until this mail. There is a demand for a new levy of 300,000 men, which shows that at least this number of the 700,000 previously on the pay list are dead, disabled or dispersed. There are discussions whether the North, while protesting against intervention, shall not submit to mediation. There is a slight sign of collapse about some of the largest bubbles in Wall-street. There is a talk of prohibiting the exportation of gold; and, what is only a clumsy move to the same purpose, the House of Representatives have passed the Prohibitory Tariff bill. All these things show that the beginning of the end is now not very far off.

How England Would Enjoy Secession.

From the London News, July 14.

Before we venture to presage the conduct and demeanor of the Americans in this new trial of their faith in their destiny and in themselves, *let us think for a moment what would be our own feelings under similar circumstances.* We need not try the question by any hypothetical test. Like every great community formed in the course of time by the confluence of races and the conjunction of kingdoms and provinces once separate from one another, our own unity as a nation has been more than once threatened, and more than once has the heroic instinct of greatness raised us above the time-serving folly of tampering with or tolerating a political schism. We need not even appeal to the history of other times for an illustration. In our own day the inhabitants of one-third of the United Kingdom, provoked by the neglect of their just local grievances, threatened political secession. Legislative independence was openly avowed as the object of millions of men; and in the united Parliament itself the purpose was avowed and maintained. The seceding portion of the empire was declared to be politically overborne by the remainder, and its social condition was said to be peculiar and distinct, not understood by the rest, and requiring separate laws. The terms of the Union were declared to have been violated, and the spirit of the compact to have been broken. Geographically, the line of separation between the two islands was deeply and indelibly marked; and the lapse of time—not half as long as that which has sanctioned the American Confederation—was not sufficient to obliterate from the minds of those who would have rescinded the Union with Ireland the vivid recollection of the state of things that existed previous to that act. Theoretically it was argued by the Irish Secessionists that if free to marry, they had a right to divorce on grounds of neglect and cruelty. The injustice and the neglect were admitted unreservedly by the best and wisest of our own statesmen. But while they pleaded for redress they told the Repealers of Ireland that the Union they were resolved to maintain at any hazard. Among the liberal statesmen of Great Britain there was on this point an unanimity as entire, a determination as unwavering, as among the most conservative of their rivals. On every other question of modern politics, domestic, colonial, foreign, municipal, imperial, financial, they differed again and again; but on this one great, vital, and essential question, they never differed. Wellington and Grey, Peel and Russell, Lyndhurst and Brougham, Graham and Palmerston, all agreed that, come what might, the Union must be maintained, the integrity of the realm must be preserved. In one of the most brilliant and effective speeches ever delivered by Macaulay, after reminding the Irish on how many questions the Liberal party had fought with them side by side, as they were ready to do again, he thus warned them of the infatuation of seeking to dissolve the Union: "The Repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we never will consent to it; never—though the country should be surrounded by dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American colonies, and France, and Spain, and Holland, were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights; never—though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover Castle; never—till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of the great English people for their place among the nations."

This was said in 1845, after the question of Repeal had been agitated for fifteen years, and at a time when the alienation between the two countries was at its greatest height. What should we have thought if the politicians of some neighboring State had undertaken to lecture the author of this fervent vow upon his "blindness, wantonness and ferocity," and reprove the "folly and barbarism" of the crowded House of Commons that cheered it to the echo? If words mean anything, these words mean that all the horrors and the sufferings of civil war and foreign war combined would be well worth enduring rather than that we should forego our position as a first-rate Power. How is that no one ventured in reply to palter with philanthropic phrases, and to propound the doubt whether the preservation of the entireness of the nation were worth so great a price? Not a murmur of the sort was heard from any Scotch or English member, and even those Repealers who were present could only urge the redress once more of that injustice which they averred had provoked the cry for repeal.

France and the Cotton Question.

From the London News, July 12.

A Minister of Napoleon III., appealed to by two friends, one in favor of the Federalists and the other of the Confederates, is said to have replied, "I am for cotton." Imperialism may have ideas, but it cannot seriously affect to have strong political sentiments. Political sentiments are the germ of political passions and political parties, and hese things are incompatible with the rule of Bonapartism. A Bourbon Prince professing to honor the representative system may consistently take a side in the controversy which rends the American Commonwealth, and draw a volunteer sword in its behalf. But there would be something palpably absurd in the present occupant of the throne of France, or his partisans, affecting sympathy with Republicanism in danger on the western side of the Atlantic. Material interests, not political rights, are the ends of the Second Empire. Unionism and Secession are all one to it, indifferent and equal in its eyes. Whichever is more likely by its triumph to subserve the immediate profit and gain of France is therefore entitled to its good wishes. "We are for cotton."

Napoleon III. and his advisers know that if France wants a supply of cotton much, England wants it more. They have a strong conviction that there is nothing which daring speculation or versatile skill can accomplish to provide for the urgent needs of Lancashire, that will not be done; and they know that under the new commercial treaty subsisting between the countries, Liverpool is for them as much a market as Havre. They cannot be materially worse off than we are as regards the supply of the raw material of cotton manufacture; and do what they will they cannot be better. But if they should waywardly enter upon a separate course of intervention, it is quite possible, nay, it is highly probable, that the result would be to render their own condition for the next twelve months very much worse. So long as peace and amity subsist between the three great nations, whose confines are washed by the Atlantic, the triple currents of international intercourse equalize in the main the price of money, of food, and of commodities in all three. Signal illustrations of the promptitude and precision of the action of this rectifying process are familiar to the memory of all. But we cannot retain the vast advantages of this international copartnership, and attempt at the same time to clutch at the gains of a separatist and selfish policy. *If the people of France, of the United States, and of the United Kingdom, permanently hope to grow rich together, they must prepare occasionally to suffer privation and loss together.* And the direct and immediate addition to naval and military expenditure, which a rupture with the United States must entail on France, is sufficient to warn the most impatient of Imperialist politicians, against rushing sword in hand in search for cotton because cotton happens to be scarce.

Effect of the News in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Post.

The people of Liverpool, yesterday morning, were put in a state of enviable delight by the telegram from Londonderry. It told of Confederate successes at Richmond; *and the Confederates are, throughout England, and especially on the Mersey, decidedly favorites.* The advocates of the South looked cheerful, joyous and happy. Everything they had anticipated, more than they had hoped for, had come to pass. The Yankees were whipped; McClellan had to retreat; the Secessionists pursued him, and he had to burn large portions of his materials and supplies. People of Federal proclivities had, as it were, to hide their diminished heads. They looked grave, they were disappointed, and they were greatly afraid that what their opponents exulted at was true. To use the mildest language, Gen. McClellan had had to retreat; to use the strongest language, he had to fly. It could not be disguised that he was beaten. He had advanced, and was driven back; he was feeling his way, and he found the ground untenable under him. All that could be said in his favor was that he conducted his retreat very skillfully and with great success.

The London Times and its Special Dispatches.

From the London Star, July 15th

With the exception of the *Times* all our contemporaries published the same telegrapic summary of the news brought by the *China.* The *Times* has a correspondent at Cork *whose duty it appears to be to put a strong Confederate coloring on the news received at Queenstown.* Accordingly, the great misleading journal yesterday came out with the great sensation announcement—"The armies of Gen. McClellan and of the Confederates under Gen. Lee have come into collision before Richmond." Unobservant persons did not look at the dates, and did not suspect that this portentous intelligence was simply a repetition of what had been known for three or four days. Our evening cotemporaries, falling into the snare, proclaimed another "Federal defeat," and Confederate sympathisers in the city, and the clubs were chuckling over the ignominious and irretrievable disasters which had proved the mean Yankees utterly unable to stand against the chivalry of the South.

Lord Palmerston on the English Volunteers.

At the late review of the British Volunteers Lord Palmerston made a speech, from which we extract:

"We have here no conscription. Every man who shoulders a musket, brandishes a sword, or manœuvres a ship, is with us neither more nor less than a volunteer. [Loud cheers.] But the army of 170,000 men to whom I now propose a vote of thanks, are especially volunteers in this respect, that they arm for the defence of their country without the hope of any reward, beyond that country's gratitude and admiration. [Great cheering.] That gratitude and that admiration I trust they will long continue to deserve, and that both will continue to be a stimulus to the brave defenders of our country. Our ancestors were famed for their skill in the use of the bow, and their descendants of the present day inherit from them that steadiness of hand, and that unerring exactness of eye, which has brought so many of them here to-day to receive the glittering prizes on the table. [Hear, hear.] We may be asked why it is that, at this moment, when all Europe has sent to this country specimens of its peaceful industry, and when the natives of every country are our visitors, we should entertain them with the glittering of bayonets and the rattle of musketry and cannon. The reason is simple—*we like to show ourselves as we are, neither more nor less,* and as our volunteer movement is organized simply for defence, without the slightest intention of injuring any one, we have not wished to withdraw from observation that which is an exposition of the feeling of the country. [Hear, hear.] And you may depend upon it that *nothing will contribute more to the maintenance of peace, which is the object of every rational man, than the exhibition, in time of peace, of a manly readiness to defend yourselves in case of war.* [Loud cheers.] *Great nations respect each other when each sees that the other is ready to defend its rights if attacked.* I say, therefore, that our volunteers are eminently entitled to the thanks of this great country, as being one of our securities for that peace which we are all so anxious to preserve. These brave men cause no loss to the country by the abstraction of their labor, for whilst, on the one hand, they attend to their military drill, on the other, they do not neglect their ordinary occupations for a moment, whether lawyers, or merchants, or artisans; the work of the country does not suffer from their neglect through their persevering preparations for its defence. [Cheers.] We have an international exhibition of industry, but at the same time, we show our value for the institutions under which it flourishes by being always ready for their defence.

ART ITEMS.

Moore, one of our youngest and most promising artists, has on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, near Ninth-street and Broadway, a large landscape, recently completed, representing a phase of Catskill scenery not often attempted. It is a bold and striking picture, the details being wrought out with rare patience and fidelity. The sky is especially good. Such faithful study as this picture exhibits must insure rapid progress and ultimate success.

A few only of the studios in town are still tenanted. Hubbard is putting the finishing touches to several charming little pictures, preparatory to a Summer sojourn at Gorham, N. H.

Hall is busy with fruit and flowers at his quarters over Wilmurt's. He has also on the easel a charming picture of a young Spanish peasant girl—"The Water Carrier,"—which bids fair to be his most successful picture of Spanish life.

Gignoux and Carpenter are also still in town.

Colman is at Newport making marine studies.

Church on his farm opposite Catskill.

Cazilear at Mt. Desert.

Eastman Johnson has been spending some weeks in Maine.

Page has retired from City life, and is building near Englewood, Amboy.

Elliott, also, is building in the suburbs of Hoboken.

Gifford is with the Seventh Regiment at Baltimore.

McEntee at Rondout, on the Hudson.

James Hart is sketching in the Housatonic Valley.

Wm. Hart goes to New-Hampshire.

Shattuck is at Croton Falls.

Miss Gove, who had several fine heads in the last exhibition, is at Cohoes, N. Y.

Bouton, who at last accounts was in London, is expected home in the Autumn.

Thorn, who has been studying with Frere, in Paris, has made an advantageous arrangement with Gambart, the London publisher, who has secured the products of his pencil for some time to come.

Some pictures by Vedder, a new name in the last exhibition, have attracted considerable attention among artists and connoisseurs. He is a young man who has recently returned from a sojourn in France and Italy, and although the works exhibited thus far are mannered in execution, they indicate a good deal of power.

Thomas P. Rossiter is painting a picture containing thirty-five full-length life-size portraits of gentlemen who are regarded as distinguished representative merchants (dead or living) of the United States. The picture is nine feet by sixteen feet in size. The merchants are: John Jacob Astor, W. H. Aspinwall, W. H. Appleton, Wm. Appleton, (Boston,) Joshua Bates, (London,) James Brown, James Boorman, P. C. Brooks, (Boston,) Peter Cooper, Thomas P. Cope, (Philadelphia,) Erastus Corning, (Albany,) Alexander Duncan, Albert Gallatin, Wm. Gray, (Boston,) Stephen Girard, (Philadelphia,) Jonathan Goodhue, Robert Gilmore, (Baltimore,) Henry Grinnell, George Griswold, Philip Hone, Jas. G. King, Abbott Lawrence, (Boston,) N. Longworth, (Cincinnati,) A. A. Low, Charles H. Marshall, Robert B. Minturn, W. Bogden, (Chicago,) George Opdyke, Pelatiah Perit, George Peabody, (London,) Thos. H. Perkins, (Boston,) A. T. Stewart, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor. Space has been left for a few others, to be named by a Committee of the Chamber, if they shall deem it advisable to buy the picture. These Representative Merchants are seated, or standing in a pleasant variety of attitudes. The hall, or great reception room, where they are gathered together, is not meant for an architectural reality, but was imagined for artistic purposes. The wide stairways, huge balustrades, high galleries and deep perspectives, are far more effective than, though not quite so truthful as a South-street counting-room or Wall-street bank parlor. A large number of the merchants are seated around a long table, engaged in friendly conversation, from which, however, the artist does not intend wholly to exclude the idea of business, if one may judge from the sharp eyes which some of them fix upon papers in their hands. The costumes are as diversified and picturesque as the facts would admit.

Purchase of the Douglas Hospital in Washington—The Recent Debate in the House

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the consideration of the bill to purchase what is known as the Douglas Hospital, in Washington, exhibits a temper and spirit that is little calculated to add to the renown of its members. So far as caution and vigilance were manifested in discussing the terms of the purchase, the fitness of the place and the value of the property, the discussion was eminently proper. But there is a dignity which every member should be ambitious to observe, when even driving a bargain for the purchase of a steamboat or a house. We do not intend to say that in this debate members designed to depart from the appropriate usages of the body. The value and adaptability of the property were fair and proper subjects of consideration. It happened, however, that a lady who in her better days has dispensed her hospitalities to admiring crowds; who has charmed both the poor and the rich, the polished and educated statesman, as well as the humble and unpretending citizen, by her intelligence, her gentleness and suavity, was interested in this property. This lady, bowed down with sorrow at the loss of her great husband, the lamented Douglas, has lived, since his death, in retirement and seclusion. The punctilious propriety of her life, since that great calamity befel her, entitles her to be estimated as an ornament to her sex. If poor, she bears her poverty with a spirit of Christian humility and piety, presenting the proud example to the nation that, if she shone without a rival in the splendor of a Court, she now furnishes proof of equal worth in her grief, retirement and solitude. Was it then fair or proper, in this debate, to parade this lady to the country in the attitude of a mendicant, before the door of the House? Were the opponents of the bill so pushed for objections as to be forced to hold up the appropriation as a mere boon and gratuity to her? Should not the services of her illustrious husband, as well as her own mourning and distressed feelings, save her from this public invasion and rude repulse? Was there any reason to depart from the true merits of the bill, and silence that discussion, by affixing to it the offensive imputation of a wasteful gift? Supposing, however, that this suffering lady had been thus an importuning petitioner; which is in every sense denied; where did members find the power to launch on her, as a gift, $10,000 of the public money, unasked? Yet it was gravely proposed to vote her that sum as a mere gift! And for what? To prove the generosity or gratitude of the donor? No, but to defeat a fair purchase of her property. The feelings of this lady might at least have been spared, even if the value of her property was run down and depreciated.

Let us examine the objections urged to the fitness of the property for the object in view, and also such as related to the price. These buildings have been for some time occupied as a hospital. It is well known that they answer the purpose. The former Surgeon-General selected them as peculiarly adapted for a hospital. The Surgeons who have charge of the sick testify to their fitness. The rooms are airy and spacious, the situation elevated, pure water and pure air exist, and there are large grounds where the sick can inhale the fresh and invigorating breeze. As regards the present Surgeon-General, it is sufficient to say, that he has not objected to, much less condemned these buildings as unsuitable. Thus far, then, there is strong, if not conclusive testimony, in favor of this hospital. Then, as regards the value of the property. That is to be tested solely by such considerations as affect the worth of all property. A gentleman who undertakes to under-estimate the value of the property by connecting it merely with the name of an odious traitor, must suppose that his auditors are as green as those whom Goldsmith has depicted in the barter of goods, at the great fair of England. Mr. Breckinridge is a rank and wicked rebel, yet he may have owned very valuable property. It is sufficient that he does not now own, and has not for several years, owned any part of this estate. What, then, is its value? Recollect that these buildings are almost new, consisting each of a double house, with large back buildings—the main building five stories high; contains water, gas, and all modern improvements, large stables, and cultivated grounds. The lots and buildings and improvements, cost $124,000. They are substantial, and elegantly finished. It is true that Mr. Breckinridge sold this house while a loyal citizen, to Mr. Corbin, for $16,000, but the purchaser has since laid out on it near $10,000. It is admitted by the owners that Mrs. Douglas' property is worth more than that of either of the others, and therefore they have agreed to give her more of the money appropriated upon the known greater value of her house.

Mrs. DOUGLASS has sought no bounty from the Government. *It is a mere matter of bargain and sale.* If the United States can build better houses for the same money, they ought to do it. The owners will cheerfully take the opinion of the Surgeon-General as to the fitness of the buildings. The buildings were applied for and are now used as a hospital, and that induced the offer to sell. Having been used as a hospital, they are not again so valuable for purposes of residence. Treat then this offer as *bona fide*. Alms and gratuities are neither sought nor wanted. The House of Representatives, without any application on the part of the owners, directed the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of buying the buildings. That Committee, after fully investigating the subject, reported a bill unanimously to pay $75,000. If the Government wishes to purchase, they can do so at a fair price, which is believed to be the amount named by the Committee. If the judgment of the Committee is not satisfactory, the owners will be content that Congress shall name some competent officer, in whom confidence may be reposed, to report upon the expediency, adaptability, value, &c,

The owners never intended to claim more than the real value of their property, and Mrs. DOUGLASS would shrink from asking as a boon a sum beyond what she believes her property worth. A fair price is asked for, and *that only*. Congress ought not and cannot expect to purchase this property on any other terms. A difference in the estimation of value between seller and purchaser must, in this as in all other cases, terminate the negotiation. The United States, as a willing buyer, needing the property, is not justified in impugning the motives of the owners. Fair and upright dealing in the bargain is incumbent on the Government as on any other purchaser.

JUSTICE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A New Religious Weekly, Under the Auspices of Drs. Breckinridge and Humphrey—Female Pranks in Lexington—Col. Dent's Absorbing Duties—Another Order From Boyle—Bank Dividends, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

At the instance of Rev. Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY and others, Rev. GEO. FRASER proposes to establish here a family religious weekly, entitled the *Presbyterian Guardian*, which "will bear a true allegiance to the Constitution, and sustain the Government in its present struggle for the life of the nation." I presume Drs. HUMPHREY and R. J. BRECKINRIDGE will be among its regular contributors.

Capt. WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, another recreant son of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, has gone off with JACK MORGAN. A Union lady from Lexington tells me that MORGAN, in female apparel, spent a night there last week in his mother's house; and that, during the excitement, Lexington females, of the "patrician" class, rode about the streets cheering for him, as "the deliverer of Kentucky and the Prince of Kentucky Bloods."

Rev. J. E. LIVINGSTON WELLS is released upon $10,000 bond. J. BIRNEY MARSHALL is released upon oath. Forty-three arrests here since the 16th. Since the 13th, twenty-five gave $178,000 bonds. Some of the most mischievous and influential enemies of the Government are still at large, unchallenged. Col. DENT is still urged to do his whole duty, without fear, favor or affection. It is thought by many that he cannot faithfully discharge the engrossing functions of Provost Marshal and at the same time run for Marshal of the Chancery Court. Col. T. L. JONES and thirty-eight other Covington and Newport rebels were, on the 22d, escorted to Camp Chase.

Gen. BOYLE orders Maj. Q. C. SHANKS to recruit and rendezvous in the Green River Valley. He will repair and protect locks on that river, maintain law and order, and suppress all disturbing schemes and plots. The Major is authorized to take horses and equipments from all parties, giving certificates for the same, to be duly honored at the end of the war, if the party holding it, or to whose order it is made, proves himself loyal. If secession sympathizers damage locks or bridges, he will make a requisition upon them for hands to repair them, and at his discretion give for the work rendered, certificates, to be subjected, at the war's end, to the same test of validity.

The *Journal*, like the NEW-YORK TIMES, calls for a vigorous, coherent and concentrated war policy, under a competent, absolute and responsible head.

The Bank of Kentucky, this month, declared a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend; the Central Bank at Danville, 3; the Northern Bank, 3; the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, 5; the Commercial, 2½; the Franklin, 2, and the Bank of Louisville, 2. Gold, 22 premium; silver, 12; demand Treasury notes, 8. 1,464 bales cotton received since the 21st, 21 of them from the vicinity of Vicksburgh. Cotton at 46c.

PONTIAC.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While we are making history and reputation in this war, it is important that the record should be kept truthfully as we go along, not only in justice to fallen heroes and to their survivors, but also that other soldiers may be assured that their heroism will be properly recorded and acknowledged. No regiment will rush "into the imminent deadly breach" if it has even an apprehension that the glory of the charge is to be given to another, and that other, perhaps, *not even engaged in any part of the field.*

We have a case in point.

At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, a bayonet charge was made by a regiment of our troops, which has excited the admiration of the army, and the particular commendation of the foreign Princes who happened to be on the field. This charge has been attributed to the celebrated Irish Brigade. It was not only not made by them, but *they were not even on the field of battle that day.*

This Brigade has glory enough, which it has fairly earned, without receiving additional laurels to which it is not entitled.

The glory of this charge belongs to the New-York Twenty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers, Col. BARTLETT. But the Colonel was not on the field that day, having been absent on account of sickness. The honor of the command devolved upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, ALEX. D. ADAMS, son of Gen. W. H. ADAMS, of Lyons, in this State.

The following extract from a letter describing the battle, written to a gentleman of this City, gives the particulars:

"Here was an opportunity for the trial test of officers and men—a charge with the bayonet; and the Twenty-seventh, Acting Col. ADAMS, fully maintained the opinions of its friends. They charged through a tremendous fire with a shout, and *without firing so much as a single shot* till the ground was cleared. The enemy did not stand to take the steel, but fled like sheep; and then they were heaped up by the fire of the line, which was instantly formed, in fine style. They (the enemy) rallied, and twice attempted, with superior numbers, to recover the ground, but were repulsed with loss—the Twenty-seventh retiring only by command of superiors, and in good order. The regiment suffered severely. The company nearest to Col. ADAMS went into action forty-eight strong, and came out with twenty-seven killed and wounded. * * * This was 'the celebrated bayonet charge' ascribed by the reporters to the Irish Brigade, which did not happen to be in the battle of Gaines' Mills on the 27th of June, 1862."

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 16, 1862. X.

An Inventor Wronged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Next to "being killed in battle, and having your name spelled wrong in the Gazette," are the misfortunes of inventors. In your "List of Successful Exhibitors" at the "Great Exhibition," &c., (published this morning,) appears the name of C. S. GODDARD, as a recipient of a medal for originality in design and practical success of a "mestizo *burning* machine." Shades of the Buccaneers! who ever heard of a machine for that purpose. The old style was eminently "successful" and quite as "practical" as the world could wish. Outraged humanity cries out against mechanical appliances for the purpose, and demands an explanation of the motives that prompted the jurors in their decision.

Mr. C. L. GODDARD, of this City, an estimable gentleman, and friend of humanity in general, who has for many years manufactured machines for removing *burs* from wool, exhibited a machine for extracting the small *burs* from mestizo wool, and received a medal therefor. His machine has been largely applied in this country, and proves of incalculable benefit to manufacturers of woolen fabrics, enabling them to use a grade of stock hitherto comparatively worthless. Have the goodness to make the correction, and relieve my friend from suspicion of inhumanity.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

The Case of Capt. Monahan of the Louisiana Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following appeared in your paper of June 19:

"THE LOUISIANA TIGER."—Capt. MONAHAN, of the Louisiana Tigers, who has been lionizing at WILLARD'S for several days, has been sent to the Old Capitol Prison by Secretary STANTON. A gentleman of New-Orleans, well acquainted with the Captain, states that he does not wish to be exchanged, and is loyal to the Stars and Stripes."

The person referred to is Capt. WM. MONAGHAN, not of the Tigers, but of Company F, 6th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. He did *not* "lionize" for two days at WILLARD'S, but was waiting there an exchange promised on his arrival in the city. He had been paroled by Gen. BANKS, in return for a like courtesy accorded to several National officers, by Gen. JACKSON, and *was brought to Washington* by Col. DE FORREST, who desired him to be exchanged for a captain in his regiment. The justice of his imprisonment may at once be seen. I am authorized by him, also to say, that no "*gentleman* of New-Orleans," or at any other place, has the slightest foundation for making the latter assertion. Capt. MONAGHAN declares himself as true as steel to the South, and anxious to be released, that he may again do battle for his Southern home.

I hope you will publish this in your next issue, as an act of simple justice to one whose position forbids him to correspond with you in his own behalf.

A RELEASED PRISONER.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Yellow Fever Hospital.

From the Richmond County Gazette.

A correspondent asks an explanation of the statement made by Dr. GUNN before the Commissioners of Health at their last meeting, and reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday. We frankly confess that we do not understand it. We hope the Health Officer has been incorrectly reported. We are utterly unable to reconcile the statement purporting to have been made by him, with frequent personal assurances of his understanding of the law of 1859, by which our people have been persuaded the Health Officer would be guided, should the emergency ever arise requiring his action. If our correspondent has read the *Gazette* leader of last Wednesday, he will see by the statement of Dr. GUNN that we were correct in our surmises of the intent and meaning of the resolution of the Commissioners of Health, which has excited so much severe animadversion in New-York—by which, we said truly, that the public and the Emigration Board had been misled. We have correctly exposed the strategy of Mayor OPDYKE. He never intended that yellow-fever patients should be sent to Ward's Island; but having conferred with Dr. GUNN, and having agreed with him in regard to the concealed interpretation of the resolution, that resolution was made public, and everybody supposed, as did the Commissioners of Emigration, that nothing short of a transfer of the Quarantine to Ward's Island was intended; whereas it was the reopening of the "Quarantine Hospital and five others on Staten Island," for yellow fever patients, that was to be the consequence of the resolution, in case the desired effect was not produced upon the Commissioners of Emigration. While we cannot concur with Dr. GUNN in the line of argument he has seen fit to adopt, we congratulate him that the action of the Commissioners of Emigration, in providing the floating hospital, has relieved him from the necessity of a practical application of it. Our people have, for three years past, flattered themselves that these hospitals were forever closed against pestilential diseases. Let us endeavor to comprehend the argument which the Health Officer offers for the restoration of their old uses and abuses.

If we understand the statement of Dr. GUNN, it asserts that "the Commissioners of Emigration have charge of the hospital at Quarantine and five others on Staten Island"—"that it is not the fact that the Legislature of 1859 did, by direct enactment, close the hospitals at Quarantine, nor prohibit the Commissioners from thereafter sending any patients to them." Dr. GUNN argues the case against the Commissioners of Emigration. They had quoted the law of 1859 to prove that they could not legally send yellow-fever patients to the late hospitals. Dr. GUNN, as the special pleader for Mayor OPDYKE, says:

"To support this allegation, an *incomplete sentence* of one section of a general appropriation act of that year was quoted, viz.: 'Shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital.' The section provides $50,000 to the Commissioners of Quarantine, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, until the present Quarantine shall be removed; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to the hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support."

Dr. GUNN concludes his argument in favor of reopening the hospitals for yellow fever patients as follows:

"Now it is a fact known to all who are conversant with quarantine matters, that the contingencies upon which only the closing of the Quarantine hospitals was to take place have not yet been consummated, and consequently the part of the section quoted in the statement is not yet operative, and the Commissioners of Emigration still retain the hospitals."

In adopting this course, the Health officer certainly ignores or repudiates the action of the State authorities as notified to him upon the closing of the hospitals in June, 1859. The following action was then taken by the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station."

Whereas, The "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," in obedience to the statute, and in pursuance and by virtue of the powers conferred on them thereby, have made "arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton;" and, also, "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the Port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases," as required by law. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the statute, it is, by said Board of Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station,

Resolved, That the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island be, and the same is hereby designated as the place to which such of the "sick persons" intended by the statute, as are sick with the small-pox, shall be sent. And that the hospitals on Ward's Island be, and the same are, hereby designated as the place to which all such "sick persons" as are intended by the Statute, "excepting those sick of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases which will endanger the inmates of the institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity," shall be sent. And that the "Floating Hospital" be, and the same is, hereby designated as the place to which all such "sick persons" as are intended by the statute, and not included in the classes to be sent to either of the places above designated, shall be sent.

Resolved, That the notice of the above proceedings be given to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Health of the City of New-York, the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, the Physician of the Marine Hospital, the Resident Physician of the City of New-York, and the Governors of the Alms-House.

Whereupon the following notice was served on the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN:

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 50 Pine-street, June 27, 1859.

To Dr. Gunn, Health Officer for the Port of New-York:

You will please to take notice that the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," as required by law, have "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases," and also made "arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as were sick at the hospital at Castleton;" and that all such sick have been actually removed. They have further, in pursuance of the statute, designated places to which all sick persons (of the class, and suffering under the diseases that have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton) shall hereafter be sent. All of these places are designated in the resolution of the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," of which I herewith send you a copy.

You will further please take notice that by reason of the proceedings of which you are hereby notified, and by operation of law, from this date no sick person whatever can lawfully be sent to or received in the inclosure or establishment known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital by any officer, body or authority whatever; and that all such sick persons as have hitherto been sent there shall hereafter be sent to the places designated for their treatment in the accompanying resolution.

By order of the "Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station." S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

We could not, without an abatement of the honest zeal and watchfulness which we have endeavored to maintain on the subject of Quarantine removal, have devoted less attention to this quarrel between the various officials who have the public health in their discordant keeping. And we may as well inform them now, that no misconception of the contingencies upon which the close of the hospitals depended shall be offered, without our earnest protest, as a pretext for their restoration. There is no mistake or deception about the course that will be taken by the people of Richmond County should a certain contingency arise. Another yellow-fever hospital would never be tolerated at Tompkinsville; and as effectual means have once been taken to remove those pest-houses of death and terror from our midst, means would be taken again by the county or town authorities, or by the people under the sanction of both, to arrest their reëstablishment and employment for mischief and dismay through another fever season.

Mayor Opdyke on Quarantine.

From the American Medical Times.

In reply to our strictures upon the action of the Health Commissioners permitting yellow fever patients to be sent to Ward's Island Hospital, Mayor OPDYKE denies that the Board *intended* to send yellow fever patients to Ward's Island. Of the *intentions* of that anomalous body we know nothing, but that their resolution, carried out, would have sent yellow fever patients to Ward's Island, is now too apparent for even a Health Commissioner to fail to see. The Health Officer was directed to send cases of yellow fever to such of the hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration as he deemed appropriate; but this Commission have but one hospital to which they are allowed to send patients, and that is Ward's Island. Necessarily, this action of the Health Commissioners would consign yellow fever to that hospital. But the Mayor declares this a gross misstatement and asserts that the hospitals at Quarantine and others on Staten Island are under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration; meaning that they have the power to open them for the reception of patients. Now, the following are the facts in the case. The law of 1859 declares:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangement shall have been made, and notice thereof, in writing, shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate."

Now, there is on the minutes of the Board over which Mayor OPDYKE presides the following prohibitory official notice from the Quarantine Commissioners:

"That by reason of such proceedings, (suitable arrangements for the sick,) and by operation of law, from and after the date of said notice (27th of June, 1859,) no sick person whatever could lawfully be sent to or received at the inclosure or establishment known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital, by any officer, body, or authority whatever."

The same notice was served upon the Commissioners of Emigration; the hospitals were closed, and for the last three years no patient has been allowed to enter them.

When the action of the Commissioners of Health was laid before the Commissioners of Emigration, a member said:

"The resolution passed by the Board of Health is absurd. It substantially establishes a Quarantine at whatever point the Commissioners of Emigration have hospitals. They have none now except at Ward's Island, to which place this resolution transfers the Quarantine establishment."

Mayor OPDYKE was present at this meeting as an *ex-officio* member, and he seems to have tacitly acquiesced in these remarks.

The Board then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Ward's Island be instructed not to permit the introduction of any patients sick with yellow fever to the hospitals at Ward's Island, it being clearly contrary to the statutes, and believing, as we do, that our citizens would not permit persons sick with this disease to be carried through the City and placed in hospitals in their immediate vicinity.

These facts can lead to but one conclusion, viz.: Whatever was the *intention* of the Health Commissioners, their action would have consigned yellow fever patients to Ward's Island. It is very apparent that had a case of yellow fever arrived on the day following the passage of this resolution, the Health Officer would have had full authority to convey such patient to Ward's Island, and this through sheer ignorance of official obligations. Of the value of such a Board to the City, and of its ability to guard with "efficiency the public health," the citizens of New-York can judge.

In the concluding paragraph of his card, the Mayor descends to the low level of the mere place-seeker. Even the allusion of a medical journal to the sanitary condition of the City, he must, of course, believe "is obviously prompted by disappointed hopes of place." This insinuation comes with ill grace from one, who, through his attorney, declared that the Metropolitan Health bill—the most important measure ever before the Legislature of the State of New-York—ought to be defeated, if the Mayor was not allowed a place in the Board. That beneficent measure, which our best citizens have labored years to enact into a law, *was defeated*; and this community, as well as the State, justly hold the Mayor of the City of New-York the efficient cause of its defeat. Is it strange that a foreign journal, alluding to the defeat of the Health bill by the Mayor of the very city which it was designed to benefit, offering the pitiful apology that it gave *him* no place or power, said —"*We have always had a mean opinion of American Statesmen, but they certainly merit only our contempt!*"

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MALARIA NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—We gave place on Saturday to a communication complaining of the impure condition of the atmosphere noticeable in that district of the City situated to the eastward of Union-square. Two or three other correspondents write on the same subject. One traces the nasty phenomenon to the "great purifying house of the Manhattan Gas Works, wherein the gas is passed through lime, etc.," and asserts that the whole vicinity is *constantly* poisoned by the fumes. Another says the stench proceeds from the sewers which empty into the East River in the vicinity of Sixth and Eighth streets. These sewers have become filled with mud and other material, until the water flows into the *streets* through the sewer openings, filling the gutters with a black and filthy liquid, which lies in the hot sun until it evaporates, poisoning the atmosphere and scattering the seeds of disease and death broadcast over the City. There is evidently a combination of causes in the production of the offensive result. Will not the Sanitary Police give the inquiry their instant attention?

FIRE IN A CROCKERY-STORE.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the crockery-store of SIMON GLUCK, No. 396 Bowery. The damage amounted to about $600. He was insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $700. The boot and shoe store, next door, occupied by MORRIS ALEXANDER, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. Mr. ALEXANDER was fully insured in the Central Park and other Insurance Companies. The fancy goods store of S. ROSENBERG, No. 394½, was damaged on stock and furniture about $300. Mr. R. has an insurance on his furniture for $500 in the Pacific Insurance Company, and $1,000 on his stock in another City Company. The buildings, which belong to WM. B. ASTOR, were damaged to the extent of $150. They are insured for $500 each in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation.

PRIZE AUCTION SALE.—Auctioneer DRAPER sold, yesterday afternoon, under direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, a cargo of captured Southern-bound stores. They sold as follows: 618 bags of coffee, 21½ cents per pound; 200 boxes of soap, 3⅝ cents per pound; 600 pounds linen thread, 45 cents per pound; 3 cases of shoe thread, 32½ cents per pound; 12 barrels of soda, 1¾ cents per pound; 950 packages cigarettes, $5 37½ per hundred bundles, twenty-five in each; half barrel mess beef, $3 50; 66 sides calf-skin, $2 12½ a side; 264 pounds of tobacco, 62½ cents per pound; 28 kegs of olives, $1 and 87½ cents per keg; 50 pounds of tartaric acid, 66 cents per pound; 7 broken barrels of resin, $12 50 per barrel; 9 boxes fish, 75 cents per box; 10 bales of garlic, 1¾ cents per pound; 8 barrels of rum, 47 cents per gallon; a quantity of Rhine wine, 82 cents per gallon; 28 pounds cotton, 45 cents per pound.

THE MEANEST OF FRAUDS.—A correspondent desires to expose a cheat daily practiced upon the unemployed poor of the City, and of which the following is a sample:

"Wanted—By a wholesale cloth house, a young man to attend to Custom-house duties, &c.; salary $800 a year; only those not afraid to work need apply. Address, (inclosing 25 cents as an earnest,) for three days, T. W. T. & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y."

This is a palpable swindle. Anybody can see the demand of 25 cents earnest money emanates either from a knave or a fool. The newspapers are daily filled with advertisements requiring help and an inclosure of a "three-cent stamp for a reply." The advertiser gets at least 100 answers, enabling him to realize a profit of $2 50 a day. The poor, however great their need of employment, will do well to give the go-by to these remorseless sharks.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUTERPE.—The hospital ship *Euterpe* sailed yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, where she will remain some time. She will be used as a hospital-ship at that point, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. Her medical and surgical staff is as follows: Dr. J. K. Merritt, Medical Director; Drs. Calvin Ellis and J. B. Ponce de Leon, Surgeons; Medical Cadets—P. C. Turner, J. H. Emmerson, M. A. Miller, G. P. Wright, E. Draper, E. Thompson, G. M. Engs. Mrs. Dr. Merritt goes out as Matron, with Mrs. Barton, as assistant. Geo. Walter is Quartermaster, and J. B. Peabody is Apothecary. Her freightage comprises every desired species of hospital stores and comforts for the men.

THE NEW LINE OF SOUND STEAMBOATS.—Five new screw steamers are in course of construction for the new Boston line, which, *via* Cape Cod, is to connect the city of the East with our great Metropolis. Their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 210 feet; length on deck, 218 feet; width, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; total depth, 20 feet 1 inch. The frames will be of white oak. The vessels will register 1,300 tons, but will measure over 1,400 tons carpenter's measurement. For the transmission of freight, these boats will be most admirable.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, Mr. TWEED was called to the Chair, in the absence of Mr. PURDY. A large amount of purely routine business was transacted. It was decided to meet on the 1st Monday in August (next Monday) for the purpose of appointing inspectors and canvassers, as provided by the charter. The resolution authorizing the employment of additional counsel in matters pertaining to the new Court-house was adopted over the veto of the Mayor.

FUNERAL OF PRIVATE TROTTER.—Mr. TROTTER, who was an esteemed member of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and was wounded at the James Island engagement, died on David's Island last week, and was buried on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Dr. MCLEOD was the officiating clergyman, and delivered a solemn and impressive sermon, which was peculiarly adapted to the audience, the majority of whom were military men. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

FOR HARRISON'S LANDING.—The United States steam transports *Patapsco* and *Delaware*, now lying at Pier No. 9, North River, are loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Harrison's Landing. They will be gotten off as soon as possible, as will the schooner *Jonas Smith*, which is loading subsistence for the troops at Fortress Monroe.

VESSEL ON FIRE.—The Pilot-boat *Nettle* arrived at the City at noon yesterday, and reports the schooner *Emily*, inward bound, on fire fifteen miles northwest of Barnegat and burning to the water's edge. Her crew had been taken off by Pilot-boat *J. M. Waterbury*, No. 10.

MONEY FOR RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—No. 6 State-street is a busy place. Paymaster TEN EYCK, since the 1st of July, has paid off over twelve hundred soldiers at that office. Paymaster TUTTLE, the Park Barracks Paymaster, has paid off over six thousand since the 17th June.

PRIZE MONEYS.—Under a recent law of Congress, all moneys received by the Marshal from the sale of prize boats or cargoes must be paid into the United States Treasury. The accounts of all parties concerned, commissioners, captors and owners are to be settled at Washington.

CROTON WATER RENT.—The day of grace, so far as the Croton Water Department is concerned, ends with the 31st of July. On the 1st of August all parties who have not paid their water rent will be charged an additional five per cent.

INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. DE KAY.—The remains of Lieut. DE KAY, brought by the steamer *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, were privately interred, on Saturday, at Hempstead, L. I., in the family burying ground.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUSPENDED.—The publication of the *Daily Courier and Advertiser*, of Jersey City, was suspended yesterday afternoon. The editors, who served last year with the three months' men, are going to the war. WM. B. DUNNING has received the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, which will soon be ready to enter the field, and Mr. BALDWIN will go out as a non-commissioned officer, hoping to become the honorable possessor of a commission.

ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—ANTOINE SCHAFFER, suspected of being the person who recently attempted to destroy a train of cars on the New-Jersey Road, by placing obstructions on the track at Harrison Township, was brought from Newark to Jersey City, yesterday. Recorder MARTINDALE committed the accused to await examination.

The Grog-Ration in the Navy.

The most intense commotion has been excited in the local naval circles by the threatened suppression of the grog ration. It is feared that recruiting will suffer seriously from its stoppage. There is a strong impression that the $1,50 to be given for commutation will be withdrawn after a while. If the 30,000 (or thereabouts) persons who are eligible to draw their grog-ration, were to do so every day, 359 gallons of strong whisky would be used every month, or 4,308 in the year. This would be worth, according to the navy commutation, $448,000. About half the force in the service drink their grog, but the other half receive their commutation $1 60 per month per man. They will still receive $1 50, or 10 cents less. The ration consisted of about two wine glasses full of pure spirits in the day, one at 8 A. M. the other at noon. On special occasions "the main brace" would be "spliced," which means that another wine glass full would be given. In England 80,000 sailors and marines get two glasses of whisky in the day, which is worth, on shore in Great Britain, $13,333, or $4,800,000 in a year. In France 40,000 sailors get wine three times a day, and in the Spainish, Portuguese, Russian, Prussian and Danish navies a pretty strong spirit is served out.

The Death of Mrs. Holbrook—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you to contradict a statement made in your paper of this morning, concerning the death of my wife, Mrs. SARAH HOLBROOK. Mrs. HOLBROOK left the City on Friday morning, with my knowledge, in company with a friend, to visit an acquaintance residing in Fort Lee, and was not on an excursion, and had not been dancing, as stated in your paper. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and Dr. BOUTON a *post-mortem* examination, and it was ascertained that her death was caused by congestion of the brain.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
MONDAY, July 28, 1862. No. 316 Fourth-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28, 1862.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou. 99¾
3,000 do............ 99⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 98⅞
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 87⅛
15,000 U.S.6s,'81, Oregon W. Loan, ½-yea'y 97
500 Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes..........103
5,000 do..........102⅞
700 do......small.102⅞
5,000 U.S. 6s 1 y'r Cer. 98⅞
10,000 Mo. State 6s........ 46½
5,000 do.........s30 46¼
2,000 do............ 46⅜
5,000 N.Y.C'n.R.7s.s10.103
10,000 E.R.3dM.B.'83s10 98¼
4,000 E.R, 5th M.Bonds 82½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.105½
500 P., F.W.& C.1 M. 92
3,000 do............ 92½
1,000 Chic., B. & Q.R.8 ℔c. bonds......108
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 92
2,500 Tol. & W. 2d m... 62¾
5,000 do............ 63
4,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.bs 91
5,000 do........ 90½
5,000 do........ 90¼
7,000 Pit.,F.W.&C.2m. 77
5000 do......... 77¼
1,000 Gal.&C. 1st m.ex.105½
200 Phœnix Bank.......100
5 Bank of Commerce. 90
5 Am. Ex. Bank....... 92
20,000 American Gold..117¼
11,300 do...........117⅜
40,000 do...........117½
30,000 do...........117⅝
50 Chic. & R. I. R.... 63⅞
20 Del., L. & W. R.... 94
25 Pac. M. Steam. Co..110¾
100 do.........s30.110¾
200 do........... 111
50 do........... 111½
200 do.........b30 112
20 do........... 111¼
550 New-York Cen. R.. 92⅜
200 do.........s10. 92⅜
140 do........... 92½
50 do.........s10. 92¾
9 do........... 93
50 Erie Railway....... 34⅛
300 do........... 34
50 Erie Railway Pref.. 62¾
250 Michigan Cen. R... 59¾
100 do.........b10 59⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 55½
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 56¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 21⅝
50 Gal. & Chic. R..... 68¼
200 Clev. & Tol. R..b30 47⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou. 87
12,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 98⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 98¾
3,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. Notes..........102⅞
2,000 Tenn.St.6s,'90..... 50⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s......b60 46⅛
1,000 Erie R.3d m.b '83 98¼
25,000 American Gold..116⅝
100 Phenix Bank........100
100 Pacific M. S.Co.b30.111½
150 do.........111
200 do.......s30 111
62 do.........111¼
150 N. Y. Central Rd.... 92½
250 Erie Railway....... 33⅞
200 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 55
200 Erie R. pref......b30 62⅛
200 do........... 62¼
50 Harlem Railroad... 14½
400 do........... 14⅜
20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.. 21⅝
50 do........... 21½
10 Mich. Central R. R. 59½
100 do.........b10 59½
50 do........... 59⅜
50 do.........s10 59⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 56¼
100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 68
100 do........... 67⅞
300 Clev. & Toledo R... 47⅜
50 Chi. & Rock I.R.b30 63⅜
100 do.........s30 63
100 do.........b10 63⅜

MONDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 26, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 19:

Increase in Loans	$940,870
Increase in Specie	1,137,966
Increase in Circulation	89,652
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,941,201

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 27, 1861.	July 26, 1862.	July 19, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,311,832	149,768,293	148,827,423
Specie	46,900,721	33,064,575	31,926,609
Circulation	8,324,368	9,244,953	9,155,301
Gross Deposits	108,015,444	159,535,646	156,330,409
Exchanged	14,327,511	27,108,468	26,844,432
Undrawn	93,687,933	132,427,178	129,485,979
In Sub-Treasury	7,432,991	8,223,783	7,579,704

The Bank return shows a larger gain on the Deposit line than was generally looked for. The addition for the week is $2,941,000, which sufficiently accounts for the increased ease in the Money Market at the close at 5@6 ℔ cent., with considerable temporary deposits placed with the Government at 4 ℔ cent. The stock of Gold accumulates at Bank, and the average is now over $33,000,000; a gain of $1,137,000 on the previous return. The Exports of Gold of last week fall short of the California receipts, say $784,500 against $878,000. The market for Gold to-day opened at 117¼@117⅜@117½@117⅝ ℔ cent. at the early Board of the Stock Exchange—moderate sales at each fraction; but soon after the adjournment, sales were made on the Street at 117 @116⅞@116⅝ ℔ cent. At the Second Board, sales at 116⅝ ℔ cent., and subsequently at 116½ ℔ cent., finally closing 116⅝ ℔ cent. Exchange on London is unsettled again by the fluctuations in Gold, but leading Bankers call the rate 129@129½ ℔ cent. the same as at the close on Saturday. The next mail goes by the *Persia* on Wednesday morning. The following rates are quoted for the Continental Exchanges this afternoon by Mr. N. BRANDT, Bill Broker, No. 29 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar	4f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar	4f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder	49¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per Marc Banco	44¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin	49½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	93½c.

As remarked in our weekly review this morning, the price of Gold, now that the export demand has fallen off, is more speculative than ever. The changes from day to day and hour to hour, are governed by no current movements of trade or Exchange. The latter, however, continues feverish in rate, because of the sudden and frequent fluctuations in Gold, but not from the importance of the demands, or the short supply of Bills. The supply from Domestic Produce and other Merchandise exported in the last week, we have reason to know, is over *four millions of dollars*. The clearances on Saturday were the heaviest in value, and by far the heaviest in bulk, of Agricultural Produce of any single day that New-York has ever known. We expect to be able to present an exact semi-official report of export values exclusive of Gold, for the week, in our next paper. The *Great Eastern* took out no Gold.

The business of the Stock Exchange to-day is light. Prices opened with some firmness in Governments and New-York Central Shares, and the Western Roads were also a fraction stiffer than on Saturday. Pacific Mail advanced to 111½ @111¾ ℔ cent., and in demand. Between the sessions of the Board prices were generally weaker, and at the afternoon Board the prevailing disposition was to sell at a decline of ⅜@½ ℔ cent., partly, perhaps, on the news from the Virginia Peninsula, where the rebel armies are reported to have assumed the offensive. At the same time no important contracts were entered upon, and the market on the Street, after the adjournment, was unusually tame. The following were about the latest quotations:

N. Y. Central	92½	Pacific Mail	111¼
Erie	33⅞	Panama	132
Erie Preferred	62¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅞
Rock Island	63¾	U. S. 7.30 Treas. Bs.	102⅞
Toledo	47⅛	U. S. Notes C'm H.	106¾
Mich. Central	59⅛	Missouris	46¾
Mich. Southern	25	Tennessees	50⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	55	U. S. 5s, '74	87
Illinois Central	56¼	Gold	116⅝
Galena	67⅞	Bills on London	129

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Pacific	120
Merchants'	99	Bk. of the Republic	89
Mechanics'	103	Hanover	75
Phœnix	100	Continental	85
State of New-York	90	Park	108
American Exchange	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the changes of prices since Saturday being rather in favor of the market:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	N. Ind., Gosh. Line, '68	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	99
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c., '75	92⅞
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	T.H.& Alt. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	104
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	109	T.H.&Alt. 2ds.,8 ℔c.'70.	80
New-York 7s Conv. '76	109¼	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	22
Erie firsts, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N.W. firsts,	60
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N.W. firsts, as'd	47
Erie thirds, '83	98¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie fourths, '80	88½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	75
Erie fifths, '88	82½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	108
Buff.,N.Y.&Erie 1s, '77	85	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Hudson firsts, '69	110½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91¾
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson thirds '75	90	Mill.&Pr.Du.Ch'n firsts	93
Hudson convert., '67	85	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104¾
Harlem firsts 69-73	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts.ext	105¼
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. Cen., 8 ℔c.,'69-72	104	Chic. & Rock I. firsts	102
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ℔c. '82	107	Cleve. & Tol.	90
Chi.,Bur.& Q. 8 ℔c. 1sts	108	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	110
Mich. South. 7 ℔c. 1sts	100	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	104½
Mich. South. seconds	82	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. firsts	92
North. Ind. firsts	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2ds	77

The Customs Duties paid in to-day amount to $210,000. The demand for United States Notes for Custom-house use was fair at 107⅛@107@106⅞ ℔ cent. The steamer *Etna* arrived this forenoon, but too late for entries upon her cargo at the Custom-house.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in July were:

1862	$22,896
1861	18,793
Increase	$4,103

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in July were:

Passengers	$5,651
Freight	14,633
Mails and Express	645
Total	$20,930
Corresponding period in 1861	14,420
Increase	$3,509

The business of the Reading Railroad for June was as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Received from coal	$174,221	$215,161
Received from merchandise	39,216	28,823
Received from travel, &c	40,846	26,066
Total	$254,284	$270,051
Transportion, roadway dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	153,559	130,825
Net profit for the month	$100,725	$139,225
Net profit previous 6 months	725,846	601,055
Total net profit 7 months	$826,572	$740,281

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the same month were:

1862	$123,000
1861	104,000
Increase	19,000

The gross earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for June were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$30,325	$32,267
Freight	48,018	79,704
Express	1,085	1,460
Mail	2,425	2,100
Rents	7,200	6,488
Total	$89,028	$122,524

Increase in June, 1862, $33,495.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $362,305 68, including $210,000 for Customs; payments, $859,001 63; balance, $7,727,037 53.

The Gold Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the Board of Brokers have properly adopted a resolution inhibiting sales of specie on time. The Board have, no doubt, been used by designing parties friendly to the rebellion now raging in this country, to injure the credit of the Government by inordinately raising the price of gold in the market, thus undermining the credit of the Government both at home and abroad. Foreigners are apt to measure the endurance of a Government by the strength of its credit, and if anything else would provoke intervention from foreign Powers, it would be done by a depreciation of its securities as compared with gold, accompanied with reverses to its arms.

As the Board have thus been unwittingly used, so the Banks and capitalists of this City have been lending themselves for the same purpose, and have, although, with one hand been enriching themselves with the interest made by loans on an undoubted security as gold certainly is, they have on the other hand depreciated their other property to a larger extent than any gain made by interest on the gold loan.

If the Banks and other capitalists would refuse to lend on gold, an end would be put to the speculation, and gold would at once be placed at its real value, regulated solely by the demand for foreign shipment, or, in other words, by the balances of trade.

To the Banks particularly, it is obviously their interest the currency should not be largely depreciated, and that the credit of the Government be fully sustained; therefore I hope they will accord with the Board of Brokers in their patriotic action so far as to refuse, under any circumstances, to lend upon Gold when bought for speculation. The object of the Board will be only partially effective, and may be entirely frustrated, unless supported by the joint action of the Banks, and if they continue to feed and uphold the speculator by their loans, then there is little to hope for. Cupidity, then, is stronger than patriotism, and patriotism must go to the wall. J.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 28—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT opened firm, but closed heavy; sales at $1@$1 02 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN closed dull, but with good damand for distilling; sales at 43c. for sound. OATS quiet. RYE in demand at 65c. WHISKY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS easier. *Imports*—17,000 bbls. Flour, 378,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—123,000 bushels Wheat, 345,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active; New White $1 50@$1 65, Red $1 35@$1 42. CORN advancing; White at 60c.@62c. OATS steady at 45c. WHISKY dull at 30c.@31c. PROVISIONS quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 28.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active; White $1 40@$1 45, Red $1 30@$1 33. CORN in demand; Yellow at 64c. OATS active. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess Pork $11. WHISKY dull and lower, at 30c.@31c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 86½; Reading Railroad 28¾; Morris Canal 42; Long Island Railroad 16; Pennsylvania Railroad 47. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 26.	July 19.	July 26.	July 19.
Bk. of New-York.	5,260,624	5,284,583	1,647,840	1,667,644
Manhattan Co.	5,460,234	5,518,093	1,745,521	1,652,520
Merchants' Bank.	6,306,182	6,098,521	1,737,926	1,694,456
Mechanics' Bank.	4,172,838	4,280,231	627,629	627,599
Union Bank	3,342,903	3,208,893	1,479,338	1,199,828
Bank of America.	7,728,139	7,775,663	1,125,477	1,131,832
Phenix Bank	4,120,733	4,141,240	646,608	589,645
City Bank	3,359,422	3,158,154	2,042,789	1,965,761
Tradesmen'sBank	2,069,286	2,059,224	180,664	181,865
Fulton Bank	1,608,327	1,649,450	334,822	381,090
Chemical Bank	2,435,021	2,379,659	2,399,969	2,352,590
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,363,462	2,238,641	215,899	216,068
National Bank	2,203,044	2,213,412	474,489	515,122
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,559,875	1,548,545	148,756	149,712
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,020,996	1,030,347	222,959	223,731
Greenwich Bank	502,720	501,540	388,441	389,726
Leather Man. Bk.	2,024,079	1,960,754	726,075	710,807
Seventh WardBk.	1,285,304	[illegible]	310,120	310,287
Bk.St.New-York.	4,804,113	[illegible]	1,017,493	788,366
Am.ExchangeBk.	7,913,702	[illegible]	2,566,885	2,592,280
Bk. of Commerce.	12,881,546	[illegible]	1,182,504	1,144,535
Broadway Bank	3,646,884	[illegible]	1,147,932	1,164,304
Ocean Bank	1,989,153	1,900,882	279,003	276,769
Mercantile Bank.	3,094,045	[illegible]	529,053	531,797
Pacific Bank	1,287,541	[illegible]	171,180	172,319
Bank of Republic.	4,557,627	[illegible]	1,242,758	1,134,257
Chatham Bank	888,839	[illegible]	104,208	104,558
People's Bank	764,830	756,425	99,203	97,333
Bank of N. Am	1,867,570	1,839,314	142,056	161,853
Hanover Bank	2,154,514	2,036,248	160,362	144,542
Irving Bank	817,180	806,892	91,057	91,473
Metropolitan Bk.	9,474,203	9,721,993	1,577,767	1,597,798
Citizen's Bank	918,313	897,712	91,261	91,551
Nassau Bank	1,905,957	1,850,124	282,650	278,834
Market Bank	1,775,936	1,752,608	258,940	259,342
St. Nicholas Bank	1,501,168	1,494,437	113,214	111,834
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,150,660	3,143 228	282,566	246,774
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,328,688	2,300,220	397,945	360,005
ContinentalBank.	3,800,875	3,861,606	207,089	210,385
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,293,285	1,276,370	451,970	350,280
Oriental Bank	604,358	572,560	95,834	99,069
Marine Bank	1,281,800	1,277,165	209,861	199,936
Atlantic Bank	636,032	644,159	88,979	91,607
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,828,676	2,832,049	294,433	283,725
Park Bank	9,196,132	8,872,928	2,797,098	2,683,886
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,107,207	1,059,732	135,651	135,172
Grocers' Bank	482,965	482,744	51,005	57,374
North RiverBank	750,780	745,137	69,095	69,198
East River Bank.	358,900	363,963	44,686	[illegible]
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	1,082,321	1,123,034	133,807	135,010
N.Y.DryDock Co.	586,164	589,114	98,605	96,903
N.Y.Exch.Bank.	392,938	387,536	66,186	66,318
Bull's Head Bank	469,223	452,541	28,066	28,109
N.Y.CountyBank	320,974	319,225	48,901	48,538
Total	149,768,293	148,827,423	$33,064,575	$31,926,609
	Increase....	$940,870	Increase....	$1,137,966

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	July 26.	July 19.	July 26.	July 19.
Bk. of New-York.	164,591	158,979	4,467,702	4,471,848
Manhattan Co	88,305	88,761	5,338,042	5,363,344
Merchants' Bank.	158,510	158,385	5,649,979	5,181,357
Mechanics' Bank.	285,851	281,521	3,386,274	3,450,371
Union Bank	229,266	234,704	2,792,616	2,710,394
Bank of America.	45,582	45,600	8,264,335	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	77,650	77,004	2,841,070	2,774,536
City Bank	......	......	4,822,984	[illegible]
Tradesmen'sBank	215,702	213,949	1,585,273	1,550,717
Fulton Bank	218,114	208,576	1,803,340	1,734,734
Chemical Bank	94,307	98,221	6,176,471	6,017,062
Merch. Exch. Bk.	138,707	134,997	1,443,729	[illegible]
National Bank	172,193	171,928	1,370,717	[illegible]
Butch.& Drov. Bk	296,751	294,555	1,632,881	[illegible]
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	181,690	179,307	1,093,329	1,108,039
Greenwich Bank.	141,829	136,504	568,711	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	311,842	308,415	1,901,678	1,748,067
Seventh Ward Bk.	162,387	179,955	1,122,329	1,112,108
Bk. St. New-York	249,908	247,879	5,163,046	[illegible]
Am.ExchangeBk.	325,352	304,869	6,607,786	6,657,193
Bk. of Commerce.	1,715	1,715	7,835,483	7,231,248
Broadway Bank	327,277	326,532	4,254,107	4,252,743
Ocean Bank	90,373	90,331	1,635,684	1,614,819
Mercantile Bank.	6,527	6,573	3,393,121	3,325,547
Pacific Bank	105,438	105,797	1,118,267	1,136,867
Bank of Republic.	261,345	261,101	4,033,537	3,719,673
Chatham Bank	91,239	96,730	685,531	691,821
People's Bank	91,176	91,785	691,222	682,759
Bank of N. Am	174,388	167,125	1,487,636	1,472,663
Hanover Bank	138,690	127,826	1,240,968	1,245,765
Irving Bank	122,204	118,064	696,264	666,583
Metropolitan Bk.	271,517	269,433	6,795,518	7,171,822
Citizen's Bank	157,203	156,476	716,265	728,403
Nassau Bank	19,943	20,610	1,602,292	1,586,392
Market Bank	244,055	230,697	1,317,670	1,297,308
St. Nicholas Bank.	175,213	168,962	979,448	1,013,418
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	407,134	406,083	2,230,079	2,127,311
Corn Exch. Bank.	[illegible]	260,617	1,638,411	1,704,900
Continental Bank	248,908	243,435	1,956,584	1,903,399
Bk. of Commw'lth	292,632	290,925	1,423,725	1,328,472
Oriental Bank	133,928	131,863	537,847	514,766
Marine Bank	249,381	244,167	946,065	1,056,884
Atlantic Bank	105,655	105,650	391,817	373,832
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	218,000	218,000	2,286,614	2,208,233
Park Bank	357,702	352,496	10,194,008	10,383,910
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,102	85,617	795,250	776,236
Grocers' Bank	49,174	47,840	531,750	509,764
North RiverBank	75,158	73,287	656,736	633,323
East River Bank	111,196	109,786	305,331	325,621
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	15,959	16,867	865,632	856,754
N.Y. DryDock Co.	177,318	179,595	372,754	376,851
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	113,931	113,185	378,574	379,924
Bull's Head Bank	131,914	131,758	432,124	421,392
N.Y. County Bank	80,595	80,306	338,575	346,589
Total	$9,244,953	$9,155,301	132,427,178	129,485,977
	Increase..	$89,652	Increase....	$2,941,201

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 33 360 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. and 615 bags Corn Meal, 210,168 bushels Wheat, 150,553 bush. Corn, 7,440 bushels Rye, 7,858 bushels Oats, 4,389 bushels Malt, 1,495 pkgs. Provisions, and 774 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots and Pearl ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Java on private terms, and 80 bags Rio at 22½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed, closing at 43c.@45c. for Middling ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The export demand has been less active, to day, for State and Western Flour, though prices have favored buyers. The inquiry from the trade has been fair, but at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@ $5 10; inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,&c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 95@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and a shade cheaper. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day, Spring having been freely offered at reduced rates, while Winter has been in light supply and stiffly held. The export demand has been good. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 183,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, inferior to good, at $1 25@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@ $1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 17, and White Kentucky at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and 1c. ℔ bushel lower. Sales, since our last, 126,000 bushels, at 56c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@51c. for unsound do. do. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 79c.@85c. ℔ bushel; sales, 2,400 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after at lower prices, including Canada at 45½c.@47c.; Western at 45c.@47c., and State at 47½c.@48½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues plenty and heavy, to-day, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 480 hhds., including Porto Rico at 44c.@45c. and Cuba Muscovado at 33c. @34c.; also 50 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal business, to-day, has been in Spirits of Turpentine, which has advanced to 1 95@1 97½ ℔ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. Holders have generally asked $2 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was heavy and somewhat lower to-day; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $10 81¼@ $10 93¾ for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5½c.@5⅞c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in less active request; sales, 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 200 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess. and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 5½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 700 bags East India at $6@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at buoyant prices. Sales to day, 1,830 hhds., including Cuba, at 8½c.@ 9½c., and New-Orleans at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Also, by auction, 460 hhds. New-Orleans at $8 68¾@$11 96 ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 lbs. at 10⅞c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 900 bbls., in lots, at 28½c. @29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted to-day though the firmness of shipowners tended to check engagements. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Wheat at 13½d. ℔ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, two vessels with Wheat at 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel. For the Rio Grande a brig with Flour (2,000 bbls.) at $1 50c. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—FANCHON—BOB NETTLES.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that a large rebel force is being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appomattox and the James, sent from Richmond by way of Petersburgh. This force, it is believed, already numbers from fifty to seventy thousand men, and it is asserted that Stonewall JACKSON is in command, notwithstanding the stories of his threatening Gen. POPE'S advance at Gordonsville. It is also surmised that an attack will soon be made on Suffolk by the rebels.

Late Richmond papers, extracts from which we give this morning, contain the proceedings of the Court-martial which tried Com. TATNALL on the charge of culpable destruction of the *Merrimac*. He is awarded an honorable acquittal. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th inst. has an editorial on what it terms LINCOLN'S double policy and his perjury, in which it is said that the usurpations of the Government that sits in Washington have been so great and radical as to totally dissolve any bonds that may have been supposed to bind the Southern to the Northern States. The people are called upon to endure the most extreme distress and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe "so disgusting and so malignant."

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in a letter to Gov. WASHBURNE of Maine, dated July 15, says: "New enlistments should be made to fill up old regiments, rather than to raise new ones. I would prefer fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments to one hundred thousand men organized in new regiments."

It is noted as a fact of significant importance that Commodore PORTER, of the Mortar Flotilla arrived in Washington yesterday morning, by way of Fortress Monroe. It is not unlikely that we may soon hear of the gallant Commodore up the James River. Thirteen-inch shells might prove effective in reducing the batteries of Fort Darling.

Our blockading fleet off Charleston have recently made another important capture—the British iron-clad steamer *Tubal Cain*—while attempting to run in with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition. She was ordered to this City.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have received advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst., four days later than by the *Roanoke*. Matters there continue much as before reported. The weather was very hot, but the health of the troops continued remarkably good.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Thursday, says: "News was received in the city last night that MORGAN succeeded, yesterday morning, in leaving the State, passing out through Monticello. Gen. SMITH returned to Stanford for forage and provisions, MORGAN having stolen all there was to be had along the road. Whether Gen. SMITH will continue the pursuit or not we did not learn, but presume not, as MORGAN would be able to join KIRBY SMITH'S or MAGRUDER'S forces before any pursuing force could come up with him."

The Nashville *Union* says that on Tuesday night last, Col. HAGGARD'S Fifth Kentucky Cavalry who had been in pursuit of the guerrillas for several days, came within one mile of FORREST'S banditti, on the Murfreesboro road, thirteen miles from that city, when the whole gang of rebel horse-thieves, chicken-stealers, house-breakers and assassins cut and run like quarter-horses. The last seen of them, FORREST was leaning over his horse's neck whipping for dear life, while his men were dropping pistols, shot-guns, canteens, green apples and stolen chickens along the road. When last seen they were still running.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN took place at Kinderhook yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people from the vicinity, and many from abroad. Among the strangers present was Gov. MORGAN, Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, and a Committee of Twelve from the Tammany Society of this City. The eulogy was pronounced by Rev. Mr. BERRY, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kinderhook. The remains were buried in the public cemetery, near the village of Kinderhook.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 24th inst., arrived at this port last night, with advices from Mexico to the 17th. The news is not specially important. There had been no further hostile movements, and the French soldiers at Orizaba were apparently enjoying themselves in idleness. A statement is made that seven hundred and forty of them have died from yellow fever in Vera Cruz since the occupation of that place. The ALMONTE faction were endeavoring to incite the population of Vera Cruz against the resident Germans, who were accused, in a circular, of divers offences against the Mexicans. The news from Havana brought by the *Columbia* is of no importance.

The screw-steamer *Etna*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, from Liverpool, on the 16th, and from Queenstown, on the 17th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by other steamers.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, the well-known practical philanthropist, who has done so much good to our sick and wounded soldiers at Fortress Monroe, recently requested permission to visit the hospitals in Richmond. Permission has just been refused by the Confederates.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, motion was made to vacate the orders of arrest against KENNEDY and others, for their proceedings against certain parties under the Concert Saloon law. Pending the motion the Court adjourned.

The Stock Market was generally tame yesterday. Prices opened with some firmness compared with Saturday, but fell off at the close. Gold opened at 117¼, and closed at 116⅞. Exchange 129 ℘ cent.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were more freely offered, yesterday, and prices were generally lower. A fair business was transacted at the reduced rates. Provisions were less active, and Pork was cheaper. Sugars were in good demand, and very firm. Whisky declined a shade, and closed heavily. Spirits Turpentine advanced. Hay was plenty and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Tallow and Tobacco. Cotton was dull and unsettled in price. The freight engagements were more extensive and rates were quoted higger.

The Cattle market shows less life than the number of bullocks offered (3,450) would indicate. Wholesale and other butchers, bought so heavily one week ago that their wants are not large now, and with the 300 stale cattle the market is fully supplied. Prices were a little higher at the opening of the market, but soon settled to last week's rates, or 8c. for good cattle. A very few were sold at near 8½c. Trade dull, with very little prospect for an improvement the second day.

The Position of Affairs.

The *Herald* very truly remarks that "the President, the Cabinet and the army appear to be working more cordially together now than at any previous time since the outbreak of the rebellion." We have never given full credence to the rumors of dissension and discord among the several departments of the Government, which have from time to time been sent out to vex the public ear. But we seem now to be in a fair way of reaching, what certainly we have not hitherto always enjoyed, *unity of action and of councils* in each branch of the public service. The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to be Commander-in-Chief of our armies, is accepted by the country as a pledge of this unity in the military department, where it is indispensable to success. What his plans for future action are it would of course be idle to speculate. But he is a Soldier,—thoroughly conversant with the military art, and thoroughly competent to meet the present exigency in military affairs, the enemy will not find it easy to deceive him as to his real intentions, by ostentatious demonstrations intended only to mislead: nor will he be likely to abandon a plan of operations, deliberately adopted, for any light or insufficient cause.

Nor do we anticipate any very long delay in the active prosecution of the campaign against Richmond. MCCLELLAN'S repulse cannot be accepted as a defeat, or as anything more than a check—severe and disastrous, it is true, but by no means destroying his army, or rendering it incapable of further immediate service. Indeed there is every reason to believe that the rebel army suffered, in every respect, as severely as our own. Their losses were greater, their disappointment quite as marked, and their demoralization, at least, equal to that which we sustained. When MCCLELLAN'S losses shall have been repaired by reinforcements, we see no reason why the movement against Richmond may not be at once resumed. Indeed it seems impossible that the army should remain in its present position for many weeks. It cannot fail to suffer severely from sickness through the months of August and September, if it remains inactive where it is now encamped. We have very little doubt, therefore, that Gen. HALLECK will renew the attack upon the rebel Capital, in such a shape and by such combined action of all our available forces as will leave very little doubt of success. Whether this will be done by withdrawing MCCLELLAN'S army from the Peninsula with a view to a movement from another direction, by throwing that army across the James River and cutting off rebel communication with the South, or by forcing a passage into the city directly up the river, it would be idle to conjecture. But we have every reasonable assurance that he will do *something*, and do it *soon*.

In the civil administration of the Government, also, we trust we may hope for equal harmony of councils and of conduct. Congress has adjourned, having passed all the laws which the emergency requires for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The power of confiscating the property of rebels and traitors has been placed in the hands of the President, and his Proclamation and Orders on the subject show that he intends to use that power so as to give increased vigor and effect to the operations of the Union troops.

We published yesterday his Proclamation on the subject of Confiscation. That document was all that was needed to give full effect to the following section of the law passed by Congress at the close of its recent session:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, *within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States*, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person, *shall be liable to seizure, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof.* And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, *shall be null and void*; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sixty days, therefore, from the 25th of July, all the estate and property of rebels, will not only be liable to seizure and confiscation, but it will be the *duty* of the President to seize and confiscate them to the use of the United States. From that date rebels lose all legal claim to their property. The Courts cannot protect them in its enjoyment; it becomes absolutely forfeit to the government, and incapable of being transferred to other owners. So far as slaves may be considered property, they are subject to the operation of this section. But they are also especially provided for by a subsequent section of the same law, as follows:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, *escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army*, and all slaves *captured from such persons or deserted by them* and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons *found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the Unithd States*, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be *forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.*

This is a very sweeping provision, and sets absolutely free all those slaves of rebel masters, who may bring themselves, or be brought by the movement of our armies, within the operation of the law. Every slave who shall come within our lines,—every slave who may be captured by our soldiers, or who may be found in any place occupied by our troops, is declared to be forever free. No proclamation of the President is needed to give this law effect. It executes itself. It is to day the law of the land, and every slave, belonging to a rebel master, is entitled to the benefit of its provisions. Just so fast, therefore, as our armies move southward, do they carry freedom with them. Slavery cannot exist in the wake of our soldiers. The law frees the slave, upon every foot of Southern soil, wherever that soil is covered again by the flag of the United States.

We have thus a fixed and settled policy for the conduct of the war, and every prospect of harmony and vigor in its prosecution. We may, therefore, look forward with reasonable confidence to the renewal of Union victories and the steady decay and speedy downfall of the rebellion.

The Intervention Scare Again.

Our European letters this morning are big with portents of intervention. Our correspondent at Paris, always well poised and well informed, is satisfied that the vast naval and military preparations of France, ostensibly directed against Mexico, are ultimately aimed at the United States. It is with a view to a possible contest with the latter, growing out of the Mexican botchwork, if not out of some direct act of friendship and support offered to the South, that the Emperor is about to crowd his cuirassed steamers and ships-of-the-line into our harbors, and thus be prepared for all eventualities. England, servile to the Imperial policy, is obliged to make a similar disposition of its squadrons, in readiness to back NAPOLEON in any quarrel he may provoke. Our London correspondent, constitutionally less cautious, is still more positive that all England is rapidly hastening to the conclusion that the war can only be terminated by forcible intervention. The aristocratic party, touched with the sufferings of the masses, clamors for an enforced peace. It only remains for the suffering masses to be tricked into a concordant clamor, for the cry to become too unanimous to be resistible, and accordingly the entire energies of the London *Times*, *Post* and *Herald* are concentrated upon an effort to satisfy the starving workmen that their calamities are not only due to Northern pugnacity, but that the North, so far from exhibiting any symptoms of remorse, actually glories in the agonies of Lancashire and Lanark. These labors, it is assumed by our correspondent, must presently be successful in arraying the whole British people in favor of the South and intervention.

We are, nevertheless, unshaken in our belief, that no danger is less imminent than European interference in our domestic difficulties. The reasoning is short and conclusive. The only motive to interference is the desire to terminate or mitigate the distress of the laboring classes. Idleness of these, in countries like France and England, is the first step toward revolution. But so long as the empty workshop does not stand beside an empty bakery; so long as the cry of "Give us work," is not accompanied by the cry, "Give us bread," the danger is under a judicious police control, and may be avoided. Hitherto the operatives of Manchester, Mulhausen and Lyons, have been simply unemployed. Bread, though not as easily purchaseable with half wages, or the savings of better times, has still been within reach; for the European crops of 1861 were not utterly deficient, while the vast granaries of America have poured freely into European ports their ample wealth of grain. The evil has thus far been physical, not social. Discomfort and want have reigned in the huts of the working people; but not utter discomfort—not absolute starvation. But for the approaching Winter, the promise is different. The cool wet Summer has blasted the crops of Western Europe. Those of Northern Europe are represented as below the average. The only other European resource is Southern Russia, where again the balance has been turned in favor of the New World by new financial measures of the Emperor, which give the advantage of cheapness to American Grain. In fact, the surplus breadstuffs of the United States are indispensable to the tranquility of Europe. Any policy which shall prevent that surplus from pouring uninterruptedly into the markets of Europe, will add to the existing evils—that greatest of evils, *famine*, the inseparable companion of tumult and revolution. The coming Winter will bring with it terrors enough to the governing classes of Great Britain and France. If it bring to the governed class starvation added to enforced idleness, the result is inevitable. Mr. COBDEN, always careful to shun rash prediction, has foretold it to the House of Commons. There will be political upheavals, such as have not been known since 1789.

The resolution of this people has certainly been clearly manifested to the French and British Governments. It is, that no form of foreign interference in our quarrel will be suffered. It will be resisted with the strength of a million people in arms. It will be met by a navy, the tremendous strength of which will be first made known in Europe by the detailed statement in this paper of Saturday last. And, above all, it will be met by a system of commercial restrictions which will effectually check all exports from this country, and lend that additional horror to the condition of the European poor which it is the first necessity of Government to avert. It will not answer to say we have already legislated such restrictions in a tariff which prohibits the exchange of European manufactures for our exports. Gold is admitted duty free, and will buy bread; and so long as peace continues the bullion we now send at the rate of a million or two a week to procure foreign luxuries may and will be turned back hither to get food. War with the United States can be the only embargo upon the outgo of the true conservator of European order; and it will be a war so protracted and so pregnant with consequences fatal to the existing state of things in the Old World, that we may rest assured, no European statesman will venture upon it. Our real pledge of non-intervention is the absolute self-interest of France and England.

Civil Engineers and the War.

Without discussing the profound question of a cotemporary—is the practice of civil engineering compatible with military genius?—we would call public attention to the immense service rendered by civilians, in inventing and improving the *materiel* of war; a kind of aid which would vastly increase if it was more widely understood and encouraged, and if there could be more harmony between the civil and Governmental branches of the profession. A glance at the leading war facts and names, here and in England, will show the importance of affording greater facilities for experiment, research and fair trial to civil engineers, rather than to confine these vital means of improvement to bureaus and departments.

Admitting that Government officers are capable and zealous men, and that they have the better opportunities—although the traditions, routine and red-tape of Departments are likely to offset great advantages—it is a fact that, while naval constructors were yet ridiculing iron-clad ships, the civil engineer ERICSSON produced the invulnerable *Monitor*, and the civil engineer STEVENS had urged the same protection for a quarter of a century. CHARLES ELLET, civil engineer, had a harder battle with the prejudices of the service than he did with the rebel fleet that he whipped with his rams, after he had obtained at last the chance to build them. DAHLGREN and RODMAN have certainly excelled in the production of cast-iron cannon, but ARMSTRONG is a comparative failure, while especially BESSEMER, KRUPP, WHITWORTH and CLAY, in England, and PARROT, WIARD, and others here—civil engineers all—have produced far stronger guns of a very superior material. The mild-steel guns of WHITWORTH, which have stood the severest tests ever made, are actually cheaper than wrought-iron, because mild steel can be cast into large ingots, and wrought-iron cannot. KRUPP displays at the London Exhibition a 9-inch gun, weighing nine tons, (capable of carrying a 250-pound rifle shot,) forged out of *a single cast ingot*, without weld or flaw. We need not wonder at the English 50-pound charges of powder in small bores, and at the neglect of the *Monitor's* 11-inch Dahlgrens to fire the heavy wrought-iron shot, which would have punched the *Merrimac*, when we consider the relative fitness of cast-steel and cast-iron for gun-metal! And in small arms, projectiles, armor-plates, models and steam-machinery, the civil engineers are the main reliance of the Government.

It would be worse than useless to bring up this question in a manner which would diminish the coöperation, to express it mildly, between civil and Government engineers. Since the latter have, in any event, the better chances of education and practice to make themselves famous, they ought not to stand in any fear of civil rivalry, brains being equal. The public may wink at a little official pride and exclusiveness in times of peace, but when the nation is struggling for existence, it is not pleasant to think that the many improvements in the arts of defence which have fought themselves into notice and favor, are but the vanguard of thousands of others which official prejudice, or, let us hope, official thoughtlessness, is holding back, and rendering useless. Besides the strictly war inventions of civilians, there are to-day in civil practice a great number of improvements in steam and other machinery, and in materials common to all engineering, which ought to be doing Government service. That which increases the resources of the army and navy, from whatever source, ought certainly to elevate the position and add to the credit of their officers and departments; and we believe that with the few but actual exceptions where red tape and traditional old-fogyism and jealousy have rendered men incapable of liberal views, the mere mention of this just cause of complaint will effect a speedy remedy.

MOTION IN THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.—Signs of activity are making themselves manifest in that sluggish region formerly known as The Department of the Rappahannock, which lead us to hope much for the future. Since entering on his new command, Gen. POPE has scarcely had time to make any decisive demonstration in that quarter, but he has been by no means idle. A state of things entirely different from that which existed under the old dynasty has been inaugurated. The prominent rebel sympathizers, in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, have been seized and placed beyond the power of doing further mischief. The cavalry has been released from its former service of simply guarding the rebel property of the neighborhood, and applied to the use for which cavalry is intended. Two detachments have already penetrated far down into the turbulent heart of disloyal Virginia, spying out the land, and awakening the enemy to the fact that they have an agile foe to contend with, and cannot occupy themselves wholly with offensive operations.

Dashes of this kind serve an excellent purpose in war. Not only do they acquaint the party making them with the force and position of the enemy, but they also contribute much to the *morale* of the troops, breaking camp-life of its monotony, and habituating all to habits of activity. The Southern Generals understand this well, and scarcely ever have suffered an opportunity to pass without sending their mounted men swooping in upon the front, flank or rear of our armies, like hawks. ASHBY'S, STEWART'S, LEE'S and MORGAN'S Cavalry thus acquired a prestige which serves them as a power on the battle-field.

The great duty of a General is to be constantly doing something. Anything is better than settled, sluggish inaction. To keep the enemy too constantly occupied in watching your movements to permit him to plan any of his own is a policy that the majority of our Major-Generals have not hitherto seemed to understand. Under the former rule at Fredericksburgh, although the enemy lay encamped just outside the environs of the town, and in a force much inferior to our own, they were permitted to enjoy an undisturbed occupancy. Bodies of their cavalry came dashing down nearly every day, driving in our pickets and ringing out their slogans to the delight of rebel ears in the traitorous town, but no answering demonstration was made on our part. The Harris Light Cavalry, then posted there—one of the best regiments in the service, and the one which has of late been so effectually used by Gen. POPE in his late reconnoissances—was detailed throughout the country as body guards and property guards, but placed to no more honorable and active service. In saying that such evidences of indetermination to do or attempt anything, discourage and dishearten troops more than the loss of a battle, we speak from personal observation. The different manner in which Gen. POPE has opened his career entitles us to argue well for the results with which he will close it.

MILITARY USE OF THE TELEGRAPH—NECESSITY OF CAUTION.—The telegraph is of infinite service in transmitting military orders, but it is subject to some most serious disadvantages. One is, that it offers no means of verifying on the instant the *genuineness* of its message. If a rebel agent, for example, could get control of an office between Washington and MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, he could send any order he might choose in the name of the President to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the latter could not detect the imposition until, perhaps, it might be too late. Even if he were to telegraph for further information to Washington, the rebel agent, being on the watch, could intercept the message and answer it.

The trick by which Gen. BURNSIDE was arrested on his way to reinforce MCCLELLAN just on the eve of the late battles before Richmond, illustrates the danger and warns the Government of the necessity of vigilance in this respect. It will be remembered that a message reached New-York, by way of Memphis and Chicago, announcing that *the Confederates had been forced to leave Richmond.* The same message reached BURNSIDE just as he was on the eve of leaving to join MCCLELLAN,—and it caused him to change his purpose. He lost two days, which was quite enough to enable the rebels to execute their plan.

The rebel leaders devote special attention to the work of misleading our Government and Generals. Very many of their movements are made for this express purpose; and the past shows that they are attended with very great success. JACKSON'S dash upon BANKS into the Valley of the Shenandoah was intended, as an intercepted letter afterward proved, to divert the attention of our Government from MCCLELLAN, and prevent reinforcements being sent to him. The 15,000 troops ostentatiously sent to JACKSON from Richmond were sent for the same purpose. And the scheme succeeded. Our Government was completely deceived as to the purposes and plans of the rebels, and the country has paid the penalty. We trust that Gen. HALLECK will take care that the game is not repeated.

MISSOURI AND THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.—As completing the documentary history of the President's patriotic negotiations with the representatives of the Border States, we give in another column a letter of Hon. J. C. HENDERSON, United States Senator from Missouri. It is evident that Mr. HENDERSON accepts Mr. LINCOLN'S programme in its entirety, so far as personal convictions go, but is indisposed to think the people of Missouri quite prepared to go as far and as promptly as himself. He is satisfied, however, that a just appreciation of the selfishness which has actuated the Confederate States in their relations with the Border States, begins to have currency in Missouri, and will tend to give a new and salutary direction to public opinion. A result of this eye-opening will be a willingness to entertain the Presidential policy. Mr. HENDERSON'S letter is an able paper, and will be read with interest.

GEN. POPE'S LATEST ALLOCUTION.—When Gen. POPE advertises his absentees it would probably suggest a nicer compliance with the graces of life, if he omit the offer of five cents reward for their recapture. Capt. HARRISON, who has been pursued with this particular courtesy, writes a card to disclaim his title to it. He is no runaway—not he. He is simply an officer who deposited his resignation in improper hands, and without waiting to know of its acceptance, took an informal, or possibly French leave, of his command. But the simple fact of such irregularity is hardly a fair occasion for establishing a hue and cry after the fugitive, and still less of offering so paltry a compensation as a half-dime for his return. The service of the country will be promoted if all officers who are worth to their country no more than that inconspicuous sum, are permitted to go home in peace and quietness.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—The latest advices indicate the shipment of large quantities of Cotton from India for the English market. If the English Cotton interest is once satisfied, as they must begin to be by this time, that the war in America will not end until the rebellion is crushed, they will turn their attention with earnestness to procuring Cotton from elsewhere. And if they succeed in doing this, the principal motive for intervention will disappear. If the late intelligence from India prove to be true, it will have, therefore, an important influence on the relations of England to this country, and on the fortunes of the rebellion.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MAIMED SOLDIERS.—There was published in the TIMES, a few days ago, a call for some charitable organization to supply soldiers losing limbs in battle, with artificial substitutes. Charity in periods like these is obliged to be versatile. There is no end to demands for help in building up new armies, and in taking care of the damaged and ruined fragments of old ones; but it strikes us forcibly that this specialty of supplying the maimed volunteer with the means of locomotion and labor is one which has permanent claims upon the attention of the beneficent. To resupply these helpless men with the implements for helping themselves is almost to share the prerogatives of the Creator. We trust steps will be taken at once to give this movement energy and consistency.

A NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. J. H. COLTON has issued a new map of South-eastern Virginia, embracing on a large scale the whole country between Washington and Richmond and westward as far as Staunton. The map is extremely minute, and as far as we have examined it entirely accurate. Mr. COLTON has a valuable reputation as the compiler of reliable maps.

MEXICO AND HAVANA

No Further Hostile Movements in Mexico.

Movement of the Almonte Faction Against the Germans in Vera Cruz.

Condition of the French Troops---A Great Nunbe: of Deaths in Vera Cruz.

THE HEALTH OF HAVANA GOOD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Since the failure of ZARAGOZA in his attempt to capture the French troops, he has made no fresh essay, and the Reactionists loudly boast that his army is completely demoralized, and that even the guerrillas have dispersed, leaving the communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba completely free, so that the French troops are well supplied with everything; indeed, they are much better off than the people of Vera Cruz, where provisions are both scarce and dear. A great many vessels had arrived from France with stores—so many that the wharfage and storage room were not sufficient. From Martinique there had arrived over a thousand French soldiers. But the yellow fever continued its ravages. The quarrel between ZARAGOZA and DOBLADO continued, while GONZALES ORTEGA, suffering from his wound, was on bad terms with both. With regard to the position of ZARAGOZA, he was encamped at a distance of twenty-five leagues from Orizaba. The existence of such a small force as the French in the midst of a hostile country, is an enigma that, as the *Prensa* observes, only those who know the state of exhaustion to which that country has arrived, can comprehend.

The French steam-transport *La Sevre* arrived from Vera Cruz, yesterday morning. It reports the French troops as being in a satisfactory condition, that the guerrillas had disappeared, and that ZARAGOZA and his army gave no signs of life. The health of the troops was good and provisions abundant. As for the good humor of the soldiers, a private letter says they are in excellent spirits, and the company of comedians which they had formed had obtained brilliant triumphs. The inhabitants of Orizaba contributed greatly by their presence to give animation to the performances. In Vera Cruz, the yellow fever continued bad, although the health of the French garrison had improved.

One of the most curious and significant demonstrations of party prejudice and narrow feeling of the self-denominated regenerators of Mexico, is a printed circular, signed by many of the leading Reactionists of Vera Cruz, denouncing the German residents of Mexico as the prime cause of all the intestine wars and miseries of the country. For so singular and startling an assertion, of course, some cause must be assigned, and this is said to be the desire of the Germans to monopolize all the trade of the country, by bringing the Spanish dealers into odium. To excite the rabble against them they are charged with irreligion, and even sacrilege, in buying up the church bells, which, by the by, it is said, were alloyed with a tolerable proportion of gold and silver, the contributions of the pious, and which the metal founders of Germany managed to separate from the baser metal. Not one of their least offences was that some Germans were the parties who identified MIRAMON, and pointed him out to the English when he arrived at Vera Cruz. This villanous attempt to provoke the massacre of a large body of respectable foreign merchants and others, can only be paralleled by the instigations of DANTON and MARAT to the September outrages of the French Revolution. As a vigorous censorship over the Press exists at Vera Cruz, ALMONTE and his underlings may fairly be charged with the responsibility. And these are the men whom the most civilized nations of Europe are supporting with their bayonets. This incitement to murder and pillage by the *friends of society*, appeared on the rejection of the paper money of ALMONTE by the merchants of Vera Cruz, who protested against it as an attack on private property belonging to European and American merchants, for whom they were only agents, and who would be entirely ruined if obliged to part with their goods for such money, when they themselves had to pay gold. This protest was sent to M. ROSE, the French Admiral at Vera Cruz, and to the various Consuls. The English Consul at once condemned the decree, and complained to Sir CHARLES WYKE, whilst the French Admiral interfered to protect the merchants.

A person who lately traveled between Orizaba and Vera Cruz, describes the appearance of the country as horrifying. In all the towns and villages not a single person could be found. The houses were entirely abandoned. In Orizaba and Cordoba, the soldiers, taking advantage of the scarcity, were selling loaves of bread at a dollar and a half and two dollars apiece. In Vera Cruz things are not much better. The yellow fever has already killed 740 French soldiers. No business is transacted, and the poorer classes are in the most horrible misery. ALMONTE'S decree as to the money caused all the stores and offices to be closed for a week. In the meantime assessments follow one after another. Among them is one of four per cent. upon all mercantile and other businesses, and an extra tax of two per cent. upon that derived from real estate.

Gen. LORENCEZ had written to the French Consul in Vera Cruz, asking for money to assist the Mexican troops under MARQUEZ, assuring him that if not prompt, within eight days there would not be a soldier remaining out of the two thousand to which the original eight thousand had dwindled. Desertions take place daily, in spite of having punished with death those who abandoned their flag.

GONZALEZ ORTEGA, who is threatened with a Court-martial, was in Tehuacan, BERRIOZABAL and CARBAJAL in Chalchicomula, and ZARAGOZA, with the other forces, in Acatcingo, covering the heights of Acalcingo with a brigade, under ECHAVARRIA.

President JUAREZ has nominated Gen. COMONFORT Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Letters from the capital say that Gen. MEJIA had entered Queretaro, and that BUTRON had routed AURELIANO in Tlalpan.

Señor MORA Y ORTA had gone from the City of Mexico, by way of Tampico, to see ALMONTE, as an agent from the French party in the capital.

On the recovery of Alvarado by the Liberals, CARLOS MIRAMON, who commanded the Reactionists, narrowly escaped by the speed of his horse.

BENAIRDES, who, with his companions, COBOS and ACEBAL, were refused permission to land at Vera Cruz, as I mentioned in my last letter, has addressed an explanatory letter to the Havana papers. It is only remarkable for being a very tame, submissive composition, quite knocking under to ALMONTE, as his legal superior, and hence contrasts strangely with the defiant tone of ACEBAL'S anterior communication. It would seem that a pilgrimage to consult their oracle at St. Thomas, has induced a change in their ideas as to the legitimate President, but ALMONTE appears inflexible.

There is a rumor from St. Jago de Cuba that the English Government have consented to allow the French to use Jamaica as a base of operations against Mexico, and that the latter will have seventy thousand men encamped there soon. I much doubt if this can be true.

Respecting the political future of Cuba, which must be so greatly influenced by the course of events in the States, there is a feeling of vague uneasiness. This feeling is participated in by the mother country, and to conciliate, an increase of political privileges is promised by the O'Donnell Ministry, who vie with the opposition in liberal promises.

Amongst the inconveniences of the city may be classed as foremost the city walls, which it has for some time past been proposed to demolish, and as the Ayuntamiento have resolved to petition the queen on the subject, and the proposal is approved by the political Governor, it is likely to be carried into effect.

The steamer *Cardenas* which was in quarantine so long a time at New-Orleans, is resolved to try a second venture, and is advertised to sail for that port on the 30th inst. One hundred passengers, at high rates, have compensated her owners for the delay, although the consigners of some flour and fruits complain bitterly of their loss.

A terrible tragedy happened lately in this city between two brothers, Asturias, one the owner and the other a clerk in a grocery store. The latter having thrown away a cracked earthen pan, a disoute and a fight ensued between them, when one stabbed the other fatally several times, and then nearly severed his own head from off his shoulers, so that both were dead when the police arrived.

The introduction of Chinese laborers of late, has been very slight. The other day the Spanish ship *Guadaloupe* arrived with 344 Chinese, having had ten or twelve deaths on the passage. They are the only Chinese who have arrived this year, and, probably, no more will come till next year. This shows a great falling off, as in 1861 the number amounted to 6,500.

Although the weather has been excessively sultry, and the rainy season commenced early, yet according to the official returns the cases of yellow fever and small-pox have been much fewer than in 1861. During the month of June the number of cases of the former complaint amounted in Havana to 814; the deaths from yellow fever were 149. Of small-pox the cases were but 7 against 806 of last year.

A person writing from Remedios complains bitterly of the scarcity of money in that district, and the consequent high rate of interest, which, in some cases, is as high as five per cent per month. In this dilemma they have applied to the Captain-General to authorize the establishment of a branch to the Spanish Bank of Havana.

LARA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Busy Day Among the War Managers.

Consultations at the War Department.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF DRAFTING.

Effect of the Liberal Bounties on Enlistments.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

A BUSY DAY WITH THE MANAGERS.

This has been a busy day with the war managers. Gen. HALLECK was long closeted with the President and Secretary STANTON, and Gens. BURNSIDE, POPE, MEIGS and THOMAS, Adjutant-General, were not idle. Gen. POPE did not leave to-day. It is said he goes to-morrow. He has been and is waiting for the conferences and instructions necessary to a proper understanding of future movements. Mr. STANTON is earnest in the support of Gen. HALLECK, and has placed at his disposal all the resources and power of the War Department, and the President, though consulted upon, and evincing deep concern in every project, has virtually relinquished to the General-in-Chief the entire control of military affairs.

RECRUITS FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS.

There is no doubt of the Department acquiescing in the arrangement proposed by Gov. MORGAN, to allow men to enlist in the old regiments for the unexpired term of the regiments to which they may attach themselves; but it is not certain that anything short of "three years or the war" will entitle the recruits to all the bounties and advantages offered by the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DRAFTING.

On the subject of drafting, the authorities here are quoted as adverse, but willing to leave the matter to the discretion of the Governors. The representatives here of several States remark that money is everywhere given freely, but that recruits come in slowly. It is however believed, that were it not for the large number of new regimental organizations, the regiments in the field could be daily reinforced, and it is becoming the settled conviction of the officials and army officers now here, that the bounty system is carried to a demoralizing extent. One Colonel declared, to-day, that he would have difficulty in getting back those of his command now furloughed, as they would join new regiments to get the bounty.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

In response to numerous applications for the detail of officers and privates now in the field for recruiting and promotion in the new regiments, Maj. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General, has written to the Governors of the several States that, "When the organization to which it is intended to assign him for whom discharge is asked shall be complete, and the commission actually issued to him, the order for such discharge will be given. The orders detailing men on recruiting service from regiments in service must originate with the commanding officer thereof, and be forwarded in the usual way."

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE left the city this evening, to return in a day or two.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Brig.-Gen. FRANKLIN arrived here to-day on a ten days' sick leave.

NO DEBATES DURING BUSINESS HOURS.

The Chief of one of the public offices here has issued a circular to his clerks prohibiting the utterance of debatable opinions during business hours, and particularly forbidding criticisms on military officers—such criticism, when used to censure, being considered as wanting in respect to the President.

COMMUUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Information was given to the War Department to-day of another avenue through which the Secessionists of Maryland and Washington hold constant communication with Richmonn.

GEN. POPE'S CHIEF OF CAVALRY.

Brig.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS has been assigned to duty at Gen. POPE's Headquarters as Chief of Cavalry.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospitals or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster-General: relating to back pay and $100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Aucitor; relating to the pay of deceased teamsters, or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay for horses killed or lost in service, to the Third Auditor; relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in the army, to the Adjutant-General.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

A new Post-office has been established in the township of Shoreland, Vt., by the name of Richville, and MARTIN L. ROYCE is appointed Postmaster.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

The following army order has just been issued:

First—The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment, and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph third of General Orders No. 105 of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized, and the order for detail will as before be given by the commanders of departments or *corps d'armée*.

Second—One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting dèpôt to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

Third—Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it, they will be allowed to select another.

Fourth—All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the general dépôt for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in General Orders No. 105 of 1861, from this office.

Another army order is as follows:

First—Descriptive lists and accounts of the pay, clothing, &c., of soldiers will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers should be intrusted only to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge with which they are.

Second—Except in such cases as that of an ordinance Sergeant, specially assigned to duty at a post where there are no troops, and where he cannot be regularly mustered, no soldier must be paid on a mere descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, but only on the muster and pay roll of his company, detatchment or party, or on that of a general hospital, if he be there sick or on duty. No payments will therefore be paid to enlisted men on furlough.

Third—The giving in duplicate by any officer of the army of certificates of discharge, is peremptorily forbidden. (See paragraph No. 165 of the revised regulations.) Not even if such papers are lost or destroyed, is any officer of the army authorized to replace them.

Fourth, The proper course to be pursued in such cases will be found indicated in paragraph No. 1,341 of the Revised Regulations, and is substantially as follows:

"Application for payment in these cases must be made through the Paymaster-General of the Army to the second Comptroller of Treasury. The application must be accompanied by the soldier's statement, under oath, that his final statements and certificates of discharge are lost, destroyed or have never been received by him; that he has made diligent search or application for them; that they cannot be recovered or obtained, and that he has not received pay on them, nor assigned them to any other person. All the circumstances of the case must be fully set forth in the affidavit, and this again must be accompanied by all the evidence, in corroboration of his statement, which the soldier can produce. On receipt of this, the second Comptroller will audit the account, and, satisfied with the evidence, will order payment to the soldier of the amount found justly due to him.

The attention of all officers of the army, and particularly of all company, regimental and post commanders, Surgeons in charge of general hospitals, and of Paymasters, and of all soldiers, discharged from the servibe, who, from the want of their final statements and certificates of discharge, are unable to procure a settlement of their account with the Government, are specially directed to this order.

MEDICAL BOARD.

An Army Medical Board, composed of Surgeons BRONTON and CLYMER and Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER of the United States army, for the examination of Brigade Surgeons and Staff Volunteer Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and Contract Physicians, is in session in this city. The examination is a thoroughly practical one, both with regard to surgical operations and bed-side experience. It is calculated to test the real knowledge of the candidate.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Payment of Bounties—Filling Up the Regiments in the Field—Progress of Enlistments.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

The first installment of the $25 advance bounty, paid by the State to every volunteer immediately upon enlistment, has arrived in the City from Albany. The men of Col. TURNBULL's Metropolitan Guard (the regiment raised by the Police) are the fortunate recipients. News of the actual receipt and distribution of this bounty will quickly spread, and may be expected to bring throngs of new applicants to all the recruiting offices. The doubts of those who had seen previous bounties long withheld, and who had begun to have doubts whether this would be paid with any greater promptitude will be effectually dispelled, and all to whom pecuniary inducements for entering the army are a consideration, will come forward at once. There is no question now, that each recruit will be handed twenty-seven dollars directly he is sworn into the service of the United States. That amount he can use in any way he pleases. If he have a wife and family dependent upon him, it will be enough to place them beyond the reach of want until such time as he has to receive his months' advance pay and the balance of the money guaranteed him by the Governor. If he have no domestic responsibilities, it will place within his personal reach a large variety of such comforts or luxuries as he may fancy.

THE UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The twenty-five dollars (part of the regular $100 bounty,) coming from the United States will also be paid to recruits after they have passed the White-street medical examination. Arrangements are being made to place a fund for this purpose at the disposal of the mustering officers, and volunteers may therefore rely on the certainty of their getting $52 without delay.

FILLING UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD—ACTION OF THE ENLISTMENT COMMITTEE.

The policy of filling up the ranks of regiments now in the field, in preference to the newer ones organizing under authority from Gov. MORGAN, seems to meet with almost universal advocacy. The War Department, partially adopting the suggestion made by the New-York Common Council, offers to such as prefer the old regiments a double enlistment fee, and it is thought directors of State affairs at Albany will increase the amount of bounty to those who elect to join the depleted legions of MCCLELLAN's, and other commands, now before the enemy. The Enlistment Committee—representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Common Council, and other civic bodies—have been strongly urging some measure of the kind upon the Governor. The Governor admitted the importance of the subject and promised to do his best to further any practical views that might be submitted to him. He believed, though, that he was not able to interfere, as the matter was in the hands of the United States officers. He signified his willingness, if the popular will indicated the course to him, to make the bounty to those who join the old regiments $50, instead of the $25 given to volunteers for the new. The Committee met in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and reported to the bodies by which they had been delegated the result of their conference with the Governor. To-night they proceed to Washington to lay the matter before the President.

SUBSCRIPTION BOUNTIES.

Several lists for subscription to a special bounty fund were to have been opened yesterday. Private liberality may do much in this way to increase the the number of voluntary enlistments, and so avert the unpleasant necessity of drafting. The Mayor has set a good example by heading one list with his donation of $1,000, and plenty of others should be found to go and do likewise. Amongst the first to emulate him in his generous offer, are the Messrs. O'BRIEN, the well-known stock-brokers, who agree to be one of a hundred firms to put down their names for a thousand apiecs.

RECRUITING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—PRACTICAL MEASURES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

A third meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association was held last evening, Alderman FROMENT in the Chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association regard the enlistment of men to fill up the depleted ranks of such regiments as are now in the field as of vital and paramount importance, and that the labors of this Association ought to be mainly directed to that object.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, of which the President, Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be members, be appointed, with power to employ a suitable person to open a recruiting office in some central location in the Ward, the expense thereof, if necessary, to be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Resolved, That the volunteers who shall enlist under the auspices of this Association be transferred to such regiments now in the field or in process of formation as they may severally select.

Resolved, That the balance of the moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurer be held as a fund to be applied to the maintenance and support of the families of such volunteers as may require assistance.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out this object, a Committee of five be appointed, to be called the Visiting Committee, whose duty it shall be to visit from time to time the families of such as shall have volunteered under this Association, and to learn their wants and necessities, with a view to recommend such relief as the circumstances of each particular case may require.

The Committee above-named was constituted as follows:

Alderman Froment, John Stevenson, John H. White, Daniel S. Riddle, Daniel C. Birdsall.

The President was authorized to appoint agents to solicit subscriptions and to furnish them with the proper vouchers of authority.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixth Senatorial Committee held a meeting at the City Hall. Mr. A. T. STEWART was in the Chair. A letter was read from the Governor, in which he expressed a desire to have the regiments already in the field the first to be filled to their proper standard by recruiting. Considerable discussion was raised on this point, many of the members contending that the men sent to fill up old regiments would not be counted as recruits raised in response to the President's last call. Other members were of opinion that they would be taken into consideration. At length a Committee was appointed to confer with the Governor on this subject, and all matters pertinent to it. On motion of Mr. HOAGLAND, the Finance Committees of the several Wards were directed to at once commence the work of raising subscriptions for recruiting purposes. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on National Affairs was held at noon yesterday in the City Hall. Alderman FARLEY presided. After a description of the Committee's visit to Washington—which has already been published in these columns—for the purpose of conferring with the President respecting enlistments, it was resolved that a report in writing be presented to the Board of Common Council at their next meeting. On motion of Alderman SMITH, the sub-Committee, appointed to confer with other Committees in taking steps to sustain the President in the existing crisis, and also the sub-Committee to confer with Gov. MORGAN on the same subject and the matter of bounties for enlistments, were discharged, both of them having fulfilled the object of their appointment. The meeting then adjourned.

A MEETING TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of organizing a company of volunteers, under the direction of WM. HOWLAND, of the Seventh Regiment, as Captain. JAMES W. FARR was elected Chairman, and W. WADE, Secretary. Able and patriotic speeches were made by STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., United States District-Attorney, G. W. COOPER, Esq., and others, after which the following roll was offered for signatures, viz.: We, the undersigned, agree to enlist in the service of the United States for the term of three years or the war, to serve as infantry under Capt. WILLIAM HOWLAND, as soon as he shall be commissioned in that capacity, and secure our company organization in a properly authorized regiment. Several names were obtained, and those joining will commence drilling at once. A Finance Committee was appointed, and on circulation of a subscription list $326 was subscribed. The meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

WAR MEETING AT MATTAEWAN.

In compliance with the letter of the Governor to the Supervisors of the State, there have been a series of war meetings held throughout the districts in the town of Fishkill. On Friday evening there was a Mass Meeting held in one of the large factory buildings in Mattaewan, and although there was room for nearly one thousand people, still there was half that number unable to get in. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this place. CHAUNCEY GREEN, Esq., presided, and a large number of prominent citizens as Vice Presidents. Addresses were made by Hon. H. E. Davies, Hon. J. J. Monell, Francis A. DeWint, Rev. J. H. Suydam, A. K. Chandler and others.

The tone of these was for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and for sustaining the Administration by every means. Liberal subscriptions have been made to promote enlistments and to provide for the families of volunteers. Although the town of Fishkill has already sent three hundred to the war, still there is every prospect of her raising the pioneer company in the new regiment.

IRISHMEN ON RECRUITING—SCENE AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday forenoon, the United States Marshal's Office was the scene of two remarkable conversions. Two Irishmen, unworthy of the name, had seen fit, during the past week, to discourage their friends, who, patriotically inclined, were disposed to accept the gallant MEAGHER's invitation to join his fire-baptized Brigade. The held up in vivid portraiture the horrors of the "ditches," and so worked upon the imagination of some score of honest Celts as to absolutely deter them from accepting the generous bounty and enrolling their names in the list of the country's armed servants. These facts being made known at the Police Headquarters, caussd the arrest and confinement of the foolish Hibernians, who yesterday, hand-cuffed, were brought into the presence of the United States Marshal and his assembled Deputies. Before this tribunal they are summoned, by it they are catechised, and in it they are terrified. On their bended knees they fell, swearing and vowing that, from that hour, they would perform every manly duty for the country, the Union, and its laws. To this they are sworn in fitting tone, and then, in consideration of the first offence, they are paraded, yet bound iron-clad together, through the Park, around the recruiting booths, and before the gratified multitude. Marshal MURRAY assured and convinced them of his determination to punish any others who may be guilty of like offences in a more fearful manner, and they humbly took up their line of march homewards, with tears of penitence and gratitude mingled with the perspiration of the ordeal through which they had involuntarily passed.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Over one hundred men are yet wanted to fill up this noble regiment, which was the first to plant its flag on the ramparts of the enemy at Roanoke Island and Newbern, North Carolina. Those memorable names, now inscribed on the banner of the Fifty-first, testify to the courage of the men and the gallantry and skill of its officers. Men anxious of taking service in a good regiment, whose achievements in the past foretells its future success, cannot select a better organization. The regiment now commanded by Col. A. G. POTTER, belongs to the *Corps d'Armée* of Gen. BURNSIDE, the fortunate General, whose battles are counted by victories. The recruiting of the Fifty-first is not confined to Senatorial Districts; and those willing to join this corps, no matter where they reside in the State of New-York, will be placed in posision of so doing by applying, in writing or otherwise, to Maj. CHAS. W. LE GENDRE, now in command of the recruiting dépôt for this regiment, No. 293 Broadway, New-York City. The inducements offered to recruits in this organization, are as follows: United States and State bounties, $153, $78 of which are to be paid after enlistment; also one month's advance pay, or $13. The balance to be received after the war. Rations, clothing and equipments are given to every man after enlistment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Instead of reopening at the old quarters of the Brigade, No. 596 Broadway, as Gen. MEAGHER announced in his speech on Friday evening, spacious rooms have been taken at No. 398 Broadway, which were opened yesterday morning by Maj. WARRINGTON, of Gen. MEAGHER's Staff. To-day a splendid banner, bearing the names of the engagements wherein the Irish Brigade has distinguished itself, will be suspended from the building across the street. Branch offices will also be opened in every part of the City, and there is little doubt there will be another grand rally around the Green Flag.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The various commanding and recruiting officers of Spinola's Empire Brigade have been busily employed lately, in recruiting men. At East New-York the camp is situated, and it begins to wear an aspect of real military preparation, quite a number of men being encamped there. The brigade headquarters are at Lafayette Hall, Broadway.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

This regiment, Col. PEISSNER commanding, is now encamped at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street. The Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District have selected Col. PEISSNER's organization as the regiment to represent them in the field. Nearly half the number of recruits for a regiment have already enlisted, and it is expected that within a short time the full complement will be obtained. The commandant of the regiment, Col. PEISSNER, is a German by birth, has a thorough military education, been professor of mathematics at Columbia College, and was formerly aid-de-camp to the King of Bavaria. The Adjutant is also a man of practical military experience having seen active service in Europe. Capt. E. F. LLOYD has a recruiting station at No. 7 Broadway, and the headquarters are at No. 575 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment, owing to the exertions of the Police, and the systematic efforts of Col. TURNBULL, is rapidly assuming the most gratifying dimensions. It is stationed at Camp Bowen, Riker's Island. GEO. H. WHEATON has been appointed Adjutant.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN is steadily progressing with his regiment. Recruits come in with commendable alacrity, and the camp, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, wears an air of encouraging liveliness. Lieut. R. L. WAGENER, late of the Ninety-fifth New-York State Volunteers, has been named as Major.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR SIGEL.

A letter has been received in this City by Dr. DULON, in which Gen. SIGEL states that he has assurances from the Secretary of War that with the consent of the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries may be raised in those States for the first corps under his (SIGEL's) command, and that the Department would assign such regiments to him. Three of these regiments are to be raised in New-York, three in Pennsylvania, and one in the other indicated States, and six of them may be American and six German. The batteries may be composed of both or either nationalities, according to circumstances. Gen. SIGEL has proposed Maj. SCHWARTZ as his Chief of Artillery—as admirable a selection as could be made. The General appeals to his friends throughout the country to use their utmost endeavors to forward the movement.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

This name has been given to the regiment being raised by Col. GURNEY. The line officers are recruiting for it with uncommon enterprise and perseverance, and their endeavors are crowned with more than ordinary success. The men are quartered at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

A MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A number of leading members of the mercantile community met yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to devise means for raising a corps under their especial auspices, to be called the Merchants' Brigade. The Chair was occupied by STEPHEN HYATT, Esq. Preliminary steps were taken to set the project in motion, when an adjournment was made to to-day, when a large attendance and definite results are anticipated.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

A public meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange will be held at their rooms today, at 1 o'clock P. M., to aid in furnishing a regiment for the war.

DOCKING THE RATION ALLOWANCE.

Seventy-five cents a day has been for some time past allowed to all soldiers employed on detached service—who were situated so as not to be able to draw rations—by way of commutation. Volunteers on sick leave have in a good many cases drawn this allowance, as also a large number of men employed on services not indispensable. The total thus disbursed began to reach rather a high figure, and orders have come from the War Department to retrench. In compliance with these orders the commutation is reduced to the contract rate at the station nearest to where the soldier may be sojourning. Now as the contract price at this station is seventeen and three-tenths cents per day; those who might have to depend on what that sum would purchase, would be apt to go on remarkably short commons. Some of the men decline accepting the amount, and prefer drawing on their private resources. Others are anxious to report for active service. Perhaps this latter effect is the one the order was intended to produce. Soldiers required for work in the various military bureaus are exempt from the working of the regulation. It must certainly be meant to quietly coerce unlawful stragglers, who are trying to live lazily in clover, back to the post of honorable duty.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commission advertises the immediate departure of a store-ship for the James River, and asks for contributions of canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, dried fruits, sauer-kraut, lemons, oranges, dried and preserved meats, salted and smoked fish, pickles, eggs, butter cheese, oatmeal, chocolate, and all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables. Market gardeners are specially requested to supply the latter to the utmost extent of their means. Things should be sent to the canal-boat *Alice Beach*, at the pier foot of Dey-street.

VISIT OF GEN. MEAGHER TO NIBLO'S GARDEN.

This evening, Gen. MEAGHER and Staff will visit, on invitation, Niblo's Garden. BOURCICAULT's successful drama, "The Colleen Bawn," will be performed, with Mr. COLLINS as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*, and Miss EMMA TAYLOR as *Eily O'Connor*.

Naval Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.

The arrival at this port of the United States iron-clad gunboat *Naugatuck* was briefly announced in the ship-news columns a few days since, and escaped general notice. As she did not go to the Navy-yard rumors about her loss were very rife over there, and came near getting into print. Meantime she was quietly anchored near the Hoboken shore, waiting orders to "dock," which were received on Sunday.

Our naval reporter, piloted by Mr. SWAN, of the Atalanta Boat Club, visited the vessel yesterday. She is in want of somewhat extensive repairs, which will commence at once. The fragments of the gun gear, which were so suddenly disarranged by the explosion of her monster pivot in James River, present a very suggestive appearance; and the entire deck looks like a little battle-field. Just now two brass Parrot rifle guns constitute her armament, but one or two others will be added before her departure.

The *Naugatuck* is a *rara avis* to look at. She is not a navy-built iron-clad, or, indeed, a regular man-of-war at all. She may be called a militia battery in naval uniform. Imagine a small, clumsy canal-boat, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, 9 feet deep, and 70 tons burden, propelled by two 50-horse-power engines, and then you can form an idea of the *Naugatuck*. Her four compartments can be so balanced with water as to hide the little craft from any hostile gunner, while her own cannoniers could batter away to their hearts' content. There is only one species of shot that could touch her at all—one coming skyward—and that paid its compliments to her at Fort Darling. The entire *ensemble* of the vessel is strikingly original, and must be seen to be described.

In a few days the necessary overhauling will have been effected in the armament and machinery, and the *Naugatuck* will then make a grand excursion toward Richmond. She has now on board a regular navy crew of 24 resolute, intelligent-looking men, but is short of officers.

Engineer JOSEPH WIGHT has our thanks for courtesies rendered.

Annexed is a list of the officers now "governing" the *Naugatuck*: Captain, John W. Wilson; Lieutenant. Edward Morton; Engineers, Thomas Singler and Joseph Wight; Boatswain, Thomas Steele; Quartermaster, James Alexander.

It is believed that the *Naugatuck* will go to the Navy-yard for her armament.

The United States steam gunboat *Penquin* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday to reinforce the James River flotilla. She has on board about 100 men, and the following officers: Lieut.-Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON; Acting Masters, J. T. Blatchford, Wm. C. Ross and S. B. Rathbone; Surgeon, G. B. Higginbotom; Engineers, F. W. Warner, M. P. Randall, A. B. Kinney and John Webster; Master's Mates, Wm. E. Anderson, C. Baker, Jr., L. E. Foote and W. A. Beattie.

A detachment of 250 United States sailors were sent from the Receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, to constitute, it is presumed, a crew for the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, now ready for sea at Philadelphia.

Letters, papers and parcels for Port Royal, if properly directed and sent to the Philadelphia Navy-yard before noon to-morrow, will be forwarded in the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, which goes to the Gulf to resume the broad pennant of Commodore DUPONT. The *Wabash* has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Death of an Actor.

BOSTON, Monday, July 28.

THOMAS COMER, a well-known actor and musician, died, last evening, at the Bromfield House, aged seventy-two years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 821, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Capture of Union Troops and Stores at Florence, Ala.—Destruction of Army Supplies near Decatur.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition.

OUR NAVY—The only complete statement of its present Strength and Condition.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—AGNEW.—In this City, on Monday, July 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. K. Trew, D. D., GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Oakville, C. W., to AGNES, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Agnew.

DIED

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, of wounds received before Richmond, ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry, son of Brig.-Gen. Robert Allen, U. S. A., aged 21 years.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, WILLIAM H. BROWN, aged 49 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Degraw-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

COVERT.—On Sunday evening, July 27, ALLISON, only son of A. M. & Mary E. Covert, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John J. Morgan, 1st av., between 84th and 85th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COHEN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, July 27, Mr. AARON COHEN, formerly of New-Orleans, aged 54 years.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) July 29, at 9 A. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Soria, No. 171 East 14th-st.

DONLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, REBECCA DONLEY, wife of Archibald Donley, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 9th-av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Sunday, July 27, after a short illness, ANNA T., wife of Thomas James, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, NATHANIEL MILLS, Sr., aged 60 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 106 2d-place.

MEAD.—On Sunday morning, July 27, after a lingering illness, EMILY, wife of GABRIEL MEAD.

His friends, and those of her brothers, Gouverneur S. Bibby and Dr. Bibby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

REID.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 28, Miss CATHARINE S. REID, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Mills, No. 82 Myrtle-av.

SNOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath afternoon, July 27, of consumption, GEORGE W. SNOW, Jr., aged 19 years.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second door south of Myrtle, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 353.—July 28, 1862.

65, 58, 68, 7, 69, 29, 70, 17, 24, 52, 62, 47, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 354.—July 28, 1862.

64, 1, 6, 21, 58, 4, 35, 3, 18, 68, 20, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 301.—July 28, 1862.

60, 56, 49, 76, 31, 75, 46, 50, 29, 11, 19, 6, 33.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 288.—July 28, 1862.

37, 53, 26, 10, 18, 1, 72, 39, 25, 17, 44, 45.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Spanish Doubloons.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* uilding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

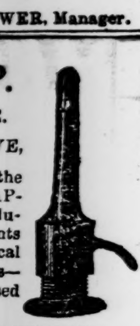
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM,
NOS. 50 AND 52 PINE-ST.

The (new) Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., is now open, and the mercantile community are particularly requested to visit the room and see the extent of the facilities there given for news, market reports, &c., from all places of note in the world, (mostly by telegraph.) Merchants visiting the Rooms will be cordially received and explanation in detail given by the management.

C. H. BREWER, Manager.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS, At just half the usual Broadway prices.

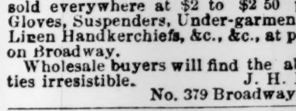
The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.

Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.



MRS. & MRS. UNION.
MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Some in gold hunting cases for ladies as low as $25 each, warranted correct timekeepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
MILITARY EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.

WILL BE READY ON FRIDAY, PRICE 10c.
HISTORICAL NOTES
ON THE
EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES,
IN THE
AMERICAN ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.
By GEORGE H. MOORE,
Librarian of New-York Historical Society, &c., &c.

⁂ Copies sent by mail on receipt of price in Postage Stamps.

CHARLES T. EVANS, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.

NINTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.

To supply the increasing demand, and the universally expressed desire that a very large Circulation should be Given to

MR. EDMUND KIRKE'S
AMONG THE PINES,

The Publisher has now in press, and will issue, on or about Aug. 1,

A NEW EDITION,

In Paper Covers, 50 cents, or Cloth, 75 cents.

The attention of all Booksellers and Newsdealers is directed to this

INTENSELY INTERESTING WORK.

From the New-Englander, July, 1862.

Written by a Conservative—an Old-Line Whig, and a voter for Douglas—the book shows no trace of the bitterness which too often colors the accounts of more radical men. Personally, its representations are rather favorable to the slaveholder, and, therefore, the facts narrated show the system in even darker colors.

Orders for the Trade will be supplied as received, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

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IMPORTANT TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELERS.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
IS NOW READY.

CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER:
Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Gen. E. M. Dodge.
Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c.

Nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal routes throughout the United States and the Canadas, from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Montreal, &c., &c., together with information relating to the readiest and most pleasant means of traveling East, West, North and South. New and complete Time Tables to date.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

For sale upon all of the principal railways of the country, and at all the principal news offices.

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FACTS FOR THE FEEBLE—BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the Author and Lecturer.

Copies of this new and remarkable book will be sent *gratis*, and POST-PAID, to any address. All the new discoveries and modes of treatment fully explained, and the causes of Parental Debility and Nervous Decay plainly shown.

Address "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City."

Dr. Hollick's office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

AUGUST NUMBER OF THE SEVENTEENTH volume of DENNING'S HORTICULTURIST now ready. Grape Culture, Strawberry Culture, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, &c. $2 per annum—18 cents per number by mail.

MEAD & WOODWARD, No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT

joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.

DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

IRISHMEN TO THE RESCUE!

Rally to support the Green Flags of the 63d, 69th and 88th N. Y. V., of the
IRISH BRIGADE,
commanded by
Gen. T. F. MEAGHER,
now in the field on James River.

On their standards will be enrolled, in golden letters, the following battles, in which they have won such glory and renown for themselves, their native and adopted lands:

Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Chickahominy, Savage's Station, Mills' Farm, and Malvern Hills!!!

Remember, there's extra bounty for enlisting into such regiments as those of the Brigade.

A COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The Company inaugurated at the meeting held in the basement of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, July 28, have fixed their headquarters for the present at Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich-av. and Horatio-st. Capt. Howland will be in attendance on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week. He may be seen, during business hours, at No. 229 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT.
GOSHEN, July 14, 1862.

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have started fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS.
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,
Onions,
Canned Fruits,
Canned Vegetables,
Preserved Fruits,
Dried Fruits,
Sauer Kraut,
Lemons,
Oranges,
Dried and Preserved Meats,
Salted or Smoked Fish,
Pickles,
Eggs,
Butter,
Cheese,
Oatmeal,
Chocolate.

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—DR. JOHN EISENBERG, of No. 38 Clinton-place, having asserted that he was this year my professional partner, I beg to state such was not the case. My business connection with said Eisenberg was of a very short period. After my leaving New-York, he advertised and practiced as Dr. Von Moschzesker, till I compelled him—refusing all offers from him to permit him to continue doing so—to cease, and I now hold his obligation, binding himself under the highest penalty of a jury, if he ever again assumes or advertises under my name.

F. A. VON MOSCHZESKER, Occulist and Aurist.

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Motion to Vacate the Orders of Arrest Against the Police.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and Three Other Cases vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—This was a motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the defendants in these now notorious cases. Pending the motion, the Court adjourned. The cases will be taken up to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Law's Delay—How it is Occasioned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ward vs. *Ruckman et al.*—This was a motion to open a default taken against the defendants in this action, upon the affidavit of counsel that a material witness was absent, and to the further fact that counsel were engaged in a trial before a Referee at the time the case was called. The Court held that the first ground was good if it had been taken at the trial, due diligence having been shown on the part of defendants. If it was not taken then, however, it was a neglect that could not be excused, for it would be trifling with the Court to permit a case to go to trial when a good reason exists for postponement, which is concealed for the purpose of such a motion. But it was shown in opposition to the motion, that this objection was taken at the time and the Judge at the Circuit passed upon it, refusing to allow the case to go off for the term. The Court was of opinion that even had the fact been shown that the Referee had been moved, and refused to allow an adjournment to enable counsel to attend this trial, still the costly machinery of the Circuit could not be expected to stand still to suit the convenience of a Referee.

Motion denied with $10 costs.

W. R. Bebee for motion. Isaiah T. Williams opposed.

Parents Contending for the Custody of a Child, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Application of Emma Baker.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the recovery of Mrs. Baker's child, alleged to be in the possession of one John Y. Baker, her divorced husband. It appearing that the petitioner had been employed as a waiter-girl in a saloon on Broadway; that she had been out with gentlemen under suspicious circumstances, and was, by her own admissions, rather indiscreet, the Court decided she was not a proper party to have the custody of the child, and dismissed the writ. The child in question is only about four years of age.

Wm. T. Howe for petitioner; Mr. Tyler opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Schaup vs. *Stanton.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Maria S. Upham vs. *Alfred W. Upham.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Garrett Yerance vs. *Jane M. Yerance.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hartshorn vs. *Hall et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Sarsfield vs. *Van Vaughan et al.*—Motion to dismiss the complaint is granted, without costs.

In Matter of the Petition of M. E. Clark vs. *Clark et al.*—The report of the Referee must be set aside, and an order entered in conformity with opinion.

Demarest vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Case settled. Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 allowed, the others disallowed.

Ringel vs. *Heuback et al.*—Report confirmed, and exceptions overruled, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Parfitt vs. *Priestley.*—Motion granted.

Theobald vs. *Wilkins.*—The same.

Snelling vs. *Vanderbilt.*—The same.

—Dr. Hunt, of Buffalo, who is now stationed at Newport's News, writes to the paper which he formerly edited—the *Express*: "You have learned, perhaps, of that form of camp home sickness which develops itself into insanity, and is written down in the books as *nostalgia*. It is a singular and painfully interesting phenomenon. One of them only has been fully developed under my eye. The man came here almost entirely recovered from fever, and claimed himself to be entirely well, refusing medicines and talking very rationally about everything but home. Day after day, as the boat came to the dock, he would pack his knapsack quietly, say good-bye to his wardmates, and march down to the wharf only to be disappointed and to find out, as he more forcibly than elegantly expressed it, that "it was not the right boat; it was another d——d boat." At night, in his sleep, he talked continuously of wife and child; day times he said little; but, finally, he made a confidant of me, and said that all night and all day he dreamed and thought of home, and sometimes, perhaps, it made him light-headed. He had been a year in the service, and always gay and happy up to the period of his recent illness. His family lives in New-York, and one morning I had the happiness to see Charley march down to the boat with his neatly-slung knapsack, and it was the right boat that time. He has been home a fortnight now, and I have no doubt will return to his regiment a good soldier. To have kept him here would have ended, probably, in suicide."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD SEVEN TEETH EXtracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache.
JOHN FLAVELL, No. 25 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,875 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKI-GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

DRY GOODS.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods. SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK
Previous to the inventory.
BLACK SILKS AT FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ORGANDIES AT HALF PRICE.
GREATEST ATTRACTION FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CHANTILLY LACE.
The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month, at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRIAN, 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
A. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 16th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 194 Broadway. FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

LOST.—A NUMBER OF THE BRITISH QUARTERLY for July, was lost or taken from the window of New-Haven Railroad Station, 27th-st., on last Friday, P. M. As the number cannot be replaced short of London, the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the *Eclctric Magazine* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

HORSE FOUND.—CAME TO MY PREMISES 14 days ago, a light brown horse, two white hind feet, a small white star on the front of his head. CH. SCHNEIDER, corner of Cooper-av. and Cypress Hill Plank-road, L. I. The owner will please to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT ON A MEDICAL INstrument, with explanations in regard to remedies and treatment, approved by our leading practitioners. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE NEWLY improved three stories and a half cottage-house No. 201 West 36th-st., for sale or exchange for Brooklyn, Harlem or more central New-York City property. Apply as above.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., in the confectioner's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman, is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear building, up stairs, for three days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, ice-creams and jellies; wages, $9 to $10; will engage either for City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of country reference. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of pastry; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at 589½ 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference from her last place; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of references given. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook; can be recommended as such; unexceptionable City reference given, as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, or till engaged, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 84 Frankfort-st., in the basement; has City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st. till suited.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., as a first-class cook, is desirous of obtaining a situation either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook and a superior laundress; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trusty girl as cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a moderate size family; is a neat, obliging and efficient servant; will go any distance on the avenues. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or the whole of the washing in a small family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; or would do housework. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a very competent and well-educated female, who perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she is a good economist, and is not above making herself useful; advertiser is capable of teaching young children, and is a good seamstress; any lady or gentleman desiring an efficient person to take the entire charge of their establishment, would do well to call at, or address M. S., No. 67 Woodhull-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, for three days. Satisfactory reference given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in the North of Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will go under instruction to a lady; is kind and attentive to children; wages $5 per month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and hairdressing in the best manner, or would go out by the week or day; the very best City references given. Can be seen till suited, at No. 153 East 25th-st., second story, front room, East side of 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF long experience in the care of children is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is highly recommended by the best families in the City. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two girls—one as nurse and seamstress; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair, &c.—the other, an American girl, to act as chambermaid, or mind children; have the best of City references; no objection to go in the country: can be seen for three days at 190 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman to nurse a baby; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth, or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,333 Broadway, first floor, between 45th and 46th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 16th-st near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to take care of an aged lady, and travel for the Summer, or to teach growing children, and assist in housekeeping or light work. Call for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., front room, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years' best City reference. Call or address No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has the best of references. Call at No. 214 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing, or would take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and cutting and fitting; would also do light chamberwork and take care of children; would go by the week, but would prefer a permanent situation; would go to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 237 West 26th-st., one door from 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, English Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, quick at the needle; wages $3 per week, or $7 per month. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable German Protestant girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 81 4th-av. She can be seen for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESSMAKING.—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands every branch of her art wishes to increase her connection: she works at home or at the houses of her customers; would not object to work in the country; best of references given. Address a note for two days to M. S., Madison-square Post-office.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED IN SOME first-class wholesale or importing dry-goods house a situation as general clerk, assistant salesman or assistant bookkeeper by a young man about 22, who refers to his last employers for character, business qualifications, &c.; is well acquainted with white goods, dress goods, &c., and can very soon influence some trade. Salary no object. Address A. B., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who thoroughly understands his business the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & Co., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 29th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, German; has the best of reference; is willing to make himself useful in gardening. Call at No. 19 Centre-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business, and has got the best of reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to J. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHNAN, GARDENER, &c.—SITUation wanted by a Protestant man, on a country seat or small farm, in any part of the country. He is a good coachman, gardener, milker, etc.; long reference of good character, civility, sobriety, etc., can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 City-Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man that understands his business well; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address a note to W. H. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes from hot and cold houses, green-house plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener in all its various branches. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York, as the company knows the advertiser long. Terms moderate, and no incumbrance.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as gardener, having just left his place; is a practical man, with good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very steady and industrious young man, to do whatever is to be done around a gentleman's house; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, gardening, &c.; never drinks liquors; six years' reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended for sobriety and careful driving; can give good City references; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W., coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or any respectable business, by a steady, industrious young man; has been porter in a wholesale dry-goods store; has the best of City reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a respectable man who thoroughly understand his business, and can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability. Any commands left at No. 750 Broadway, or at office of this paper for T. B. K., Box No. 211, will be punctually attended to for two days.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Frenchman, in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman going to the seat of war; is capable of fulfilling both places; can give good City recommendations. Call at No. 154 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., basement.

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C. T. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

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WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $250. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

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S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
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SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. [illegible] Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East [illegible]-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:

994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and whole.
49 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.

Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:

52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.

Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent—

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack-knives, scissors, shaving brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.

Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES to the large sale of lots to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY next, at the sales-room No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, consisting of 500 lots on the Hoboken Flats (Coster Estate). This property, lying immediately on the water, and opposite the heart of New-York, connected by ferries every five minutes in the day, offers the most eligible opportunity for investment or speculation. Every lot put up will be sold.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general variety of staple goods. Also a large invoice of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mirrors, lounges, carpets, oilcloths, matting, counters, counter-cases, teas, coffees, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee, 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT, FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON, E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY, HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER, HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN, JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE, GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD, GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, NOS. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861		$169,448 45
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862		362,964 62
Total premiums		$532,413 07
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862		$397,580 39
Losses and expenses	$219,084 66	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Reinsurances	23,276 38	
	$293,777 98	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend of* SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the ousstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW, MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL, JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST, JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD, WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY, LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW, WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON, CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY, CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON, STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW, H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE, WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER, WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM, EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL, JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS, JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD, ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART, SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE, EDWARD L. HEDDEN.
DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., JOHN J. WALKER.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

DORMAN T. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

A. SPADONE,
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.

DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.

C. WENGLER.
F. FRIEDMANN.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, }
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862. }

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862. }

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., }
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., }
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, July 26, 1862. }

PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin, or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.

All such packages, before mailing, to be reëxamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.

Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
JULY 15, 1862. }

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
July 15, 1862. }

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly, and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 5th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 25, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 6, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 63 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $96 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $100 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862.

WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant.

WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy 15-law6wTu.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, *via* Key West, on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA......SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 2. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW UNITED States mail steamship ST. MARY, WM. H. TALBOT, Master, will leave for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 3 o'clock P. M.

She has excellent cabin accommodations.

Freight in all cases to be prepaid, and no goods will be received on board without an order from the office.

Shippers are specially cautioned against sending on board any goods declared contraband by the United States Government.

For freight or passage apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or CHARLES MORGAN, No. 2 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 8 till 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 13th of August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—8 to 12 horse-power. If second-hand, must be in good order and low price. Wanted, also, 30 feet two-inch shafting, with suitable hangers. Address Box No. 3,341 Post-office, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

BURIAL LOT IN TRINITY CEMETERY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable and beautifully located lots in the cemetery, containing four hundred and five square feet, inclosed with a first-class iron railing, granite posts, &c., for sale low. Address W. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BUTTER FOR ARMY USE—IN SINGLE pounds and upwards, put up in the most approved style, by D. G. PECK, No. 238 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MR. ALFRED BURNETT, THE GREAT DELINEATOR OF CHARACTER. The finest Elocutionist, the best Mimic, and the MOST AMUSING COMIC PERFORMER of the age, has been engaged; also, Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian and Master LEON, THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS, all of whom give Splendid Performances daily, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

The following novelties to be seen at all hours: THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, 9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 628 lbs. NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. Ned plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS EVENING Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and Staff will visit this theatre to witness the COLLEEN BAWN.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT AND LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF Mr. JOHN COLLINS, The distinguished Irish comedian.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1862,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles Na Coppaleen, (with songs,)...Mr. JOHN COLLINS

The piece will be produced in the SAME GORGEOUS MANNER as when first represented at this establishment.

At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem.

COLUMBIA, GEM OF THE OCEAN.

Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL and troupe, having just arrived from Europe, will make their first appearance at this establishment on Monday evening, Aug. 4.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GLORIOUS NEW BURLESQUE FRA DIAVOLO.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 29.

The new burlesque FRA DIAVOLO.

With MR. and MRS. FLORENCE in their great characters of BEPPO and FRA DIAVOLO.

To commence with THE IRISH MORMON.

Bryan O'Linn......Mr. W. J. Florence

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1862,

New version of the great story,

FANCHON, OR THE WITCH GRANDDAUGHTER.

Fanchon......Mrs. Cecile Rush.

BOB NETTLES.

Bob Nettles......Miss Fanny Browne.

THURSDAY EVENING, RICHELIEU.

Col. Buckingham, of the Fifty-third Regiment, and the officers of his command, will attend the theatre this evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

George Christy and J. N. Briggs...Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy......Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs......Business Manager and Treasurer.

TUESDAY, July 29, and every evening during the week: The laughable Farce of the Double Bedded Room—George Christy as Dulcimer Swipes.

The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.

The famous Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.

A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,

No. 514. BROADWAY. No. 514.

Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HENRY WOOD......Sole Proprietor and Manager.

CROWDED HOUSES nightly attest the superiority of the entertainments given by WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, July 28, and every evening during the week, Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Raffaele, Abecco, Henry Percy, H. Schwicardi, J. W. Glenn, H. Stanley, P. B. Isaacs, B. Isaacs, J. Garataqui, E. Haslam, J. Leis, G. Wilks, Tom Briggs, &c., &c., will appear in an entire new selection of Songs, Acts, Dances, Instrumental Solos, &c., forming THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

14th-st. and 6th-av.

ISABEL CUBAS in a Spanish ballet.

THOMAS BAKER, and his orchestra.

Eighth night of the CONSCRIPT.

COSTA THELEUR, XIMENES, TOPHOFF, LEHMANN, RONZANI, WIETOFF, Mlle. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, and a host of other artists.

In active rehearsal, and shortly to be produced, after many weeks of preparation, and at a great expense, the most laughable Pantomime ever seen.

Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN.

FINE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening. A splendid collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c., including Pollock's great picture of "Undine," Gignoux's "Indian Summer," and over one hundred other choice works. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR NEW HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Fare 50 cents—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR will leave the Pier foot of Robinson-street every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves			
Christopher-st.	at 9¼,	12¼	and 3¾.
Spring-st.	at 9½,	12½	and 3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾,	12¾	and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10,	1	and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA, having broken a shaft, will of necessity be withdrawn from the route for a few days. She will be repaired as soon as practicable, and put in her usual position, of which notice will be given.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.

The Favorite Steamer CROTON Has been withdrawn from the route. Another boat will be put on in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

JAS. A. DUMONT.

EXCURSION TO PLEASANT VALLEY.—The 11th-st. U. P. Sabbath School will go on an excursion to Pleasant Valley, on board the barge CREMORNE and steamboat F. WOODRUFF, in command of Capt. MYERS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., leaving the docks foot of East 10th-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., West 10th-st. at 8½, and West 30th-st. at 9 o'clock. And to add to the entertainment a brass band of music will accompany the excursion. Tickets 50 cents; children half-price.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE, PUBLISHED in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Concentrating a large Force South of the James River.

Stonewall Jackson Reported to be in Command.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

Depredations of Rebel Cavalry at Gloucester Point.

An Important Rebel Mail Arrangement Interfered With.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 26.

I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appottamox and James Rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of them, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. POPE.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond.

My informant also believes that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city, with considerable force.

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer *R. Donaldson* leaves here this afternoon for the James River with commissary stores.

The *Nellie Baker* has been repaired, and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, laden with clothing for the army.

Three companies of GIBSON's Battery passed here to-day, *en route* to Harrison's Landing. The companies were full, and every man in perfect health.

The night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region seeking plunder of any kind, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find who they think can be of any use to them.

Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburgh, whether by the guerrillas or the regulars of the rebel army it is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often go clothed like the regular rebel cavalry. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not do. In their masqued characters they commit many depredations, telling civilians they have rightful authority for their act, being regular Confederate cavalry.

The gunboat *Dragon* was accidentally run ashore yesterday; but was towed off to-day in safety.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road, and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up to him, arrested him, and found upon him two thousand letters he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and stated he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Port Royal. She is bound to New-York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The steamship *South America* left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, laden with contrabands. She has gone up the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of LONGSTREET's Division, and Capt. HOPKINS, C. S. A., and of Col. SWEITZER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every possible favor extended to our sick and wounded while in prison. Dr. BURRITT, the Surgeon in charge of the *State of Maine* patients, says:

"We were visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. MCCLELLAN and one of his Staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. SETTERMAN, to examine the condition of the vessel. Gen. MCCLELLAN conversed freely with a large number of our returned prisoners, and appeared to be very glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General that he intended to get well and come back and help take Richmond, when the General remarked: *Then you will have to return very soon!*

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. JACKSON, and, on asking where he was, they answered that no one of them knew where he was. Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers being conveyed from Petersburgh toward Richmond.

Capt. HOPKINS is acting as Colonel at City Point. He said no one knew where Stonewall JACKSON was; but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

At Richmond the rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats. One, the *New Merrimac*, is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another, called the *Lady Davis*, is now being iron-clad, and the third one on the stocks not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their camps were about 3½ miles back from the James River, and said, "We keep back out of the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunboats."

The *State of Maine* is in fine condition and attracts attention for the order and neatness displayed with so many sick and wounded on her decks. Dr. JACKS, of Pennsylvania, is on board sick from over-exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been, and now is, considerable rebel force along the James River, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburgh, but they appear, by the movements witnessed during the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburgh troops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The City of Richmond is in a very good condition, great care having been taken of the cleanliness of the streets. The filthiest part of the city is said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now used as prisons, so many being crowded in them that they soon become filthy, and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of July 25, we copy the following:

"There are sundry rumors to the effect that FARRAGUT's and PORTER's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and the James River. That PORTER's mortar sloops intend returning to New-Orleans seems a positive fact; but it is doubtful if FARRAGUT's eight vessels, that run the blockade on the 28th ult., will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of Gen. MCCLELLAN public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce the army and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, it appears, nothing will be done. The Peninsular Canal will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburgh, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of mosquitoes."

The same paper pronounces FARRAGUT's Canal a dead failure, and says the work, as it now stands, is a model of engineering stupidity.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Halleck's Visit to Gen. McClellan a Brief One—Burning of a Schooner in James River—The Rebels Growing Inquisitive.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK left here at an early hour yesterday morning. Like his arrival, his departure was unattended by any display or ostentation. His visit was brief—not occupying over a few hours' time, most of which was spent in close consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN. A few superior officers only, were made aware of his presence.

The schooner *Louisiana Reeves*, anchored in the river, and loaded with about four thousand bushels of condemned corn, was burnt to the water's edge, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Other vessels were lying in the vicinity of the burning schooner, but, fortunately, escaped damage. The circumstances attending the affair are of rather a suspicious nature, so much so that the Provost-Marshal has instituted a rigid investigation. It appears that a man named VOORVAUGHN entered into an arrangement with Government to purchase the corn at a mere nominal price. He had it placed on board the schooner—which was a worthless craft, and said to be insured for a sum greatly exceeding her value—with the intention of conveying it to New-York. The Captain of the schooner was not interested in the transaction, and professes entire ignorance as to the origin of the fire. The matter will doubtless be cleared up in a few days, and the guilty parties, if any, will be made to suffer. Possibly there may be more of design in the affair than the hasty perusal of this paragraph would at first lead us to credit. A rebel sympathizer would consider it a brilliant achievement to destroy our entire fleet of transports and sailing-vessels, witht heir cargoes of quartermasters' and commissary stores, by covertly firing one of the number, and then letting it drift among the shipping. In a large army it is exceedingly difficult to exclude every disloyal or partially disloyal person, but if by any act one should give intimation of his presence, then it is time to deal out to him his just desserts.

The rebels are evidently becoming impatient to know more of our condition and plans. The inertness of the army is a source of serious trouble to them, inasmuch as they cannot conjecture from the slightest demonstration on our part the probable nature or magnitude of the next intended movement. A body of rebel cavalry, said to number 600 strong, exhibited unusual boldness yesterday afternoon, by approaching our lines, driving in the pickets and causing headquarter butchers, who were pursuing their avocation, to make a hasty retreat. For sanitary reasons, it is the practice of butchers to perform their special duty outside the limits of the camp, when such a course is practicable. In this instance they were out nearly a mile beyond the camp proper. They took with them five cattle, two of which they had killed and stored in a wagon, when the enemy appeared. The other three they left on the field. None of our men are reported to have been injured. The rebels did not venture within range of our artillery, or some of their horses might have gone back without riders. Our cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, but he had retired at a safe distance before they arrived on the ground.

Although the Battle of Williamsburgh is an event of the past, and has been pretty thoroughly described and criticised by numerous pens, it seems no more than an act of justice to the actors in the engagement that the official reports of Corp and Division Commanders should be given to the public, or at least to the War Department, that they may be placed among the Government archives. It is understood that Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Report, embracing that of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's, has not yet been forwarded to Washington. No blame, however, is attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as he performed his part promptly some time ago.

Capt. A. P. MARTIN, of the third Massachusetts Battery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery of the Division (MORELL's.) The gallant conduct of Capt. MARTIN, upon several occasions, justly entitles him to this mark of appreciation. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important and Successful Cavalry Expedition—Official Report of Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, CAMP KING, July 24, 1862.

TO GEN. KING: *General*—I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'cock P. M., the 22d inst, with detachments of the Harris Light Cavalry (160), Third Indiana Cavalry (130) and Fourteenth Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M. (100), in all 390 men—crossed the Massaponix River at 8 P. M., and bivouacked four miles the other side, leaving the Brooklyn Fourteenth to guard the ford and roads leading from Bowling Green and New-Market. At 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 23d, I commenced a rapid march for the rebel camp, supposed to be at Carmel Church. At daybreak I saw the church but no camp, the rebels having crossed the North Anna River a few days before. A woman having informed me that a scouting party came along at 7 A. M. daily to the church, I placed in ambush Capt. ALLAN M. SEYMOUR with his company. He had just placed his men in position, when his alluring detail was suddenly attacked by nine or ten men, supported by some fifty others. Capt. SEYMOUR immediately charged, forcing the advance back upon their supports. I went to his assistance with a small force, leaving Major CHAPMAN and DAVIES to guard the cross roads at the church. The enemy was whipped and driven into the river. Lieut. KIMBALL crossed and soon returned, reporting that the camp was in sight and the enemy in column of platoons in the road, with skirmishers covering several hundred yards in front.

I ordered up the reserve and with Major DAVIES and Capt. WALTERS reconnoitred the enemy. He occupied a good position on the brow of a hill sloping gently toward the river—level in rear and a fine position for a cavalry fight. I determined at once to attack him, leaving Capts. SEYMOUR, MCIRVIN and GRINTON to guard the ford. I directed Major DAVIES to deploy the carbineers of the Harris Light Cavalry as skirmishers on the right and left of the road in column of platoons to charge. Major DAVIES advanced rapidly with his skirmishers gaining ground to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and forcing his skirmishers back and beyond his column in the road. Major CHAPMAN seeing that this column was about to retire, charged most gallantly, routing and pursuing him to within sight of Hanover Junction, nearly five miles. His camp was destroyed, tents and stores burned, also seven car loads of grain. Suddenly and most unexpectedly a large force of cavalry (afterwards found to be STUART's) came down on the right. I ordered up the reserve, and the enemy, though greatly outnumbering our tired and worn-out soldiers, was promptly met by Majors DAVIES and CHAPMAN and forced back in great confusion far beyond the range of Capt. WALTERS' carbineers. Having accomplished all that could be done with safety, I at once recrossed the river and took up a strong position near the church. The enemy did not have the boldness to follow. At 12 M. we started for Fredericksburgh, and reached camp at 11 P. M. of the same day. During the long march, and the two skirmishes in the morning, the whole command, officers and men, conducted themselves most nobly. I would particularly mention Maj. DAVIES, who deserves great credit for the gallant and able manner in which he handled his skirmishers. He and his officers, Capt. WALTERS and Lieut. PLUM, of Co. L., and Lieut. KIMBALL, of Co. F, were constantly in the advance, and exposed to the sharpest fire of the enemy, Maj. CHAPMAN and his whole command, who promptly obeyed each order and charged most gallantly—braver and more eager men never met an enemy; Adjt. BENJAMIN GREGORY, who fearlessly and correctly carried orders on the field, and his untiring exertions during the entire expeditions; Sergeants MCCUTCHEN Co. F, GRIBBEN and HARRIS Co. L, and Regimental Color-Sergt. ALFRED RANDOLPH, won praise from all by deeds of daring done by each. I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Commodore Tatnall's Trial and Acquittal.

REBEL REPORTS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Effect of General Pope's Orders on the Confederates.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Express* of the 25th inst., have been received here. They contain but very little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from Northern papers.

The Petersburgh *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:

"Whilst we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is nevertheless not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals, and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worthless authority. Again we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented Federal army."

The same paper has a telegram dated Knoxville 24th, which says:

"Col. MORGAN sends, by special courier, to headquarters of Tennessee, a dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed."

The *Enquirer* says:

"At a late hour Thursday night we were informed that a skirmish took place yesterday morning at Malvern Hill, between a small portion of our forces and an advance guard of the enemy. We could not learn the particulars. Several soldiers wounded in this skirmish arrived in the city last night."

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:

"Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations, they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place."

We find the following in the editorial columns of the same paper:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men, and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter, on the contrary every man should be at his post and ready to resist or to strike."

In this paper is published an order, noticed in the continuation of the above article, in which railroad agents and employes are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters.

The following, abusive of extortioners, is found in the local columns of the *Enquirer*:

"The avenues to pecuniary prosperity are wide open. Men from every quarter of the Confederate States, exempt from the onerous duty of serving their country, have stepped in to serve themselves; and with an energy unbounded, are systematically engaged in squeezing out the vitals of the poor, and draining the purses of the rich. The corporate limits furnish them a theatre in which they practice aboriginal barbarities, with a success and proficiency which would have been honored with the chaplets in the days of the Coliseum. They beard the old merchant lions in their dens, and rush amidst the lesser victims with a style and impetus as graceful and elastic as the panther. Full of the spirit of competition, they strive to excel in the divine art of cheating. Every disinterested individual's pocket-book is converted by them into a capillary contrivance perpetually sweating, out of which exudes the bilious creations of the currency under the irresistible pressure of extortion. The native swindlers pile their profits up in City lots; the imported suckers put their shinplasters in their trunks, or turn them into stocks. Hereafter, when the war is over, we must look out for a fictitious aristocracy of extortioners elevated into brown stone from the lees of humanity, arrogant by circumstances and hospitable by necessity.

THE BLOCKADE RUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers *Nashville* and *Kate*, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockade squadron at the point where they escaped.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—The successful defence of Vicksburgh against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the Government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieut. BROWN and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburgh, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of National defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affections of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

TATNALL ACQUITTED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

The Naval Court-martial appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of the *Merrimac*, have acquitted JOSIAH TATNALL. In the report the Court-martial use the following language:

"The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the *Virginia*, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up; that the day before Norfolk was evacuated, a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of army and navy officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship; that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York River, or running down before Savannah with her; that in this he was overruled by the council, who advised that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe, for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond, and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements; that, after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on James River, became the most suitable position for her to occupy; that, while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet; that, by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James River below that point were virtually given up to the enemy; that the ship thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most precarious and uncertain character; that her stores of provisions would not last for more than three weeks; that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and fighting trim, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the *Virginia* found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Capt. TATNALL, early in April, and thenceforward to keep strict watch about the *Virginia*, in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative, in the opinion of the Court, was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done, by order of the accused.

THE YANKEE RAID AT BEAVER DAM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

We have received a full and correct account of the raid made by the Harris Cavalry, of New-York, upon the dépôt at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, on Sunday morning last. From the best information it appears that they left Fredericksburgh on Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, and came some fourteen miles of the way that night. Early on Sunday morning they came on to Beaver Dam, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. Here they found nothing to oppose them, and they at once set to work to destroy, by burning the dépôt office, water tank, and cord wood. In the dépôt there were about one hundred and seventy barrels of flour belonging to the army, a few bushels of oats, a case of shoes, a small lot of ammunition and a few arms, some tents, and perhaps a few other things of little value, nearly all of which were consumed.

They also tore up the railway in several places, and cut down about a half-dozen telegraph poles. The operator, Mr. SMITH, was arrested for refusing to give them information, but succeeded in making his escape. They also obstructed the railroad track, expecting to run the train off; but, luckily, failed in their attempt. The up-train was signaled and induced to turn to Richmond by a servant named DICK, the property of Dr. TERRILL, of Hanover. Their stay at Beaver Dam was limited to some thirty minutes, at the end of which time the whistle of the up-train sounded, and some one having told them that there would probably be some four or five hundred soldiers abroad, they hurriedly decamped.

At Beaver Dam, and on the route to and from, they captured some six or eight prisoners of war, sick soldiers and stragglers. Whilst returning they were pursued by three members of the Hanover Cavalry, who were at home on a furlough. These succeeded in mortally wounding one of the Yankees, who has since died. Their love of horse flesh was fully exhibited by their taking off some six or eight animals, "without the consent of their owners first had and obtained." They had all along with them any quantity of counterfeit Confederate money, besides bogus city of Richmond and other notes. In one instance they gave a man $45 counterfeit Confederate bills for a basket of chickens. In another case they gave their bond, $25 in counterfeit money, and an old watch, for a horse. At every private house they demanded food, milk and the latest papers from Richmond.

ANOTHER SCARE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.

When the train from the West, on the Central Railroad, reached Frederick's Hall, a station 50 miles from this city, it was met by a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made another raid from Fredericksburgh, and had possession of the track at Anderson turn-out, 10 miles below Beaver Dam, and 30 miles from Richmond. The telegraph wire not being in working order, there was no means of ascertaining the truth of this report. Under the circumstances the conductor, not choosing to risk the passengers and train, took an extra locomotive and ran down to Andersons on a reconnoissance. When he reached this place he found the report of the Yankees at that point correct, but they had left several hours previous to his arrival. He learned the following particulars:

At a 9¼ A. M., just a quarter of an hour after the passage of the train from Richmond, the Yankee cavalry, several hundred in number, made their appearance at the turn-out. Having missed the train, they seemed to have no particular object in view, but loitered about the neighborhood for a couple of hours. They, however, before taking leave, searched the house of Mr. JOHN T. ANDERSON, which is near the railroad, and took prisoner his son, who is in the Confederate service, but at home on sick furlough. They also took possession of four of Mr. ANDERSON's horses. They made no attempt to tear up the railroad, having no doubt had enough of that business at Beaver Dam last Sunday. They did not interfere with the telegraph wire through prudential motives, shrewdly guessing that any meddling with that would give notice of their presence.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

It is believed in Eastern North Carolina that an insurrection has taken place among the several thousand runaway negroes on Roanoke Island. It is said that becoming enraged with the harsh usage experienced at the hands of their new masters, they took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Yankees were at dinner, and seizing the stacked arms, fired into them and killed several. The Yankees recovering from the panic into which they were first thrown, retook their guns and slaughtered almost every negro on the Island.

From the Postmaster at Goldsboro' we learn that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern on Monday evening, beginning at 3, and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Enquirer*, of the same day, contains the following: We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina, that the Yankee forces on Roanoke Island, having become very oppressive in their measures toward the negroes in their employ, the latter, a few days ago, rose upon the Yankees, and killed a large number of them. Subsequently, the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers, and massacred about eight hundred of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the island.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

As many idle stories have been going the round of the papers relative to Gen. BEAUREGARD's whereabouts, and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that Gen. BEAUREGARD took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

EFFECT OF GEN. POPE'S ORDERS.

The effect on the Yankee soldiers of Gen. POPE's recent orders to the "army of the Rappahannock," is already being felt by the citizens of Culpepper. The party who burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13th, took breakfast that morning at the house of ALEXANDER G. TALIAFERRO, Colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. On their approach the Colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by good management, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the table ware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. TALIAFERRO's finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.

McCLELLAN'S REINFORCEMENTS.

For some time past a great deal has been said and written, both North and South, about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by MCCLELLAN. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that, up to Friday night, the 18th inst., MCCLELLAN's Army, now at Westover and Berkeley, had, since the battles, received not one man by way of reinforcement. BURNSIDE, with his army, was at that date at Newport's News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans, holding himself in position to reinforce either POPE or MCCLELLAN, as our movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed MCCLELLAN after the battle of Malvern Hill, BURNSIDE would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should POPE be menaced by a superior force, the BURNSIDE fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.

Since the agreement of the Commissioners upon the exchange of prisoners, nearly twelve hundred wounded Federal prisoners taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports in James River. During this charitable, and, in all respects, honorable movement on the part of the Confederate Commissioners, we learn that the Federal army on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with.—*Daily Enquirer, July 24.*

Great Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28.

A great Union mass meeting is in progress tonight, in Monument-square. Gov. BRADFORD is Chairman, and Gen. WOOL and Staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated, and bears the inscription, "Our country—our fathers formed it—we'll sustain it." The square is densely packed, and the Union Leagues are marching, with innumerable flags and transparencies, while bonfires and fireworks are lighting up the square. Gov. BRADFORD's speech was enthusiastically received. His allusion to the course of President LINCOLN, and commendation of his patriotism, were loudly cheered.

Gen. WOOL, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The band of the New-York Seventh Regiment was present, and performed splendidly.

Patriotism in the Keystone State.

EASTON, Monday, July 28.

The County Commissioners of Lehigh have appropriated $10,000, and Northampton $30,000, for the volunteer bounty. The Norristown citizens subscribed $30,000 as a loan to the county, if legalized by the State Legislature, otherwise to be considered as a gift for giving bounty to volunteers. The County Commissioners are all Democrats, and refused to receive the money or offer any bounty.

The Case of Marshal Partridge.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, July 28.

LEWIS S. PARTRIDGE, United States Marshal and Postmaster here under BUCHANAN, and who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury for high treason, has absconded, accompanied by other prominent parties implicated with him. The principal charge was, cutting down th e staff and carrying off the United States flag.

FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The Ceremonies on the Occasion—Gov. Morgan Present—Large Concourse of Mourners from the Surrounding Country.

The pleasant little village of Kinderhook, on the far up Hudson, long since made famous as the birthplace and residence of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the boon-companion, friend, counselor and successor in office of ANDREW JACKSON, yesterday paid her last earthly honors to her favorite son. While in other portions of the country the thousands of flags, waving at half-mast, bespoke the sorrow of the nation at the loss of an Ex-President, in the village of Kinderhook the emblems of mourning were of a more heartfelt character, and betokened a deeper sorrow at the loss of an old neighbor, a kind friend, and an esteemed citizen. Business was entirely suspended in the village, the stores were all closed, and many of them, as well as the principal hotel of the place, were draped in mourning. The people of the surrounding country appeared to have turned out *en masse* to the funeral, and the number of old men to be seen among them was truly a marvel. It would hardly seem that the Ex-President, octogenarian though he was, outlived a majority of the friends of his boyhood.

The attendance of persons from abroad was large, and comprised many prominent citizens from this City and Albany. Among the number was His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State; Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State; Thos. W. Olcott and Mr. Cassady, of Albany; Judge William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Judge Hogeboom and Judge Miller, of Hudson; Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring; Judges Leonard, Clerke and Vanderpool, of this City; James Morgan, Thos. W. Ludlow, Judge Scrugham, Wm. Allen Butler, Chas. Butler, A. J. Vanderpool and others.

A Committee of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was also present, consisting of the following gentlemen: Elijah F. Purdy, Thomas Dunlap, Moses D. Gale, Alderman Chipp, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Purdy, Ralph Bogart, Judge Clerke, Stephen Drew and Henry Vanderwater.

The funeral services were held in the Dutch Reformed Church at the village, which was suitably draped in mourning. Over the vestibule doors, at the entrance to the body of the church, were suspended American flags festooned with crape. A flag was also suspended over the pulpit, and the galleries, the organ, and the pulpit were all draped in mourning.

At 12 o'clock preliminary services were held at Lindenwald, the mansion of the deceased, a mile and a half south of the village, where Rev. Mr. BERRY offered prayer and read passages from the Scripture. After the services the family and near relatives and friends of the deceased took a last look at the remains previous to their being conveyed to the church. Among them were LAWRENCE VAN BUREN, brother of the Ex-President, with his family, the three sons of the deceased, JOHN VAN BUREN, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN and SMITH THOMPSON VAN BUREN, and their families.

The body was then removed to the hearse by the pall-bearers—fourteen in number—all of them old men and residents of Kinderhook and vicinity. Their names are as follows:

Nathan Wild,	Albert Hoes,
Henry Snyder,	Ephraim Best,
Hon. Wm. H. Tobey,	C. H. Wendover,
David Van Schaick,	Jno. Frisbie,
Cornelius Wilsey,	Chester Jarvis,
Hugh Van Alstyne,	William A. Mesick,
Abraham A. Van Alen,	Charles Whiting.

The services at the church commenced about 1½ o'clock, and were opened by Rev. Mr. BERRY, the Pastor, by reading passages from the Psalms. The second part of the 90th Psalm, from the church psalm-book, was then sung by the choir, commencing:

Our God our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come.

After the psalm, Rev. Mr. BERRY pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased, which was listened to with great attention. He spoke without a text, and for about three-quarters of an hour. He said the occasion which had called them together was one of no ordinary interest; the man whom they mourned occupied not only a local position, but to him had been intrusted the destinies of the State and the nation. His death was, therefore, a National calamity. The Revolution that gave us a National existence attended his birth, and a wicked rebellion, that seeks to destroy that National existence, attends his death. The same peninsula, that shook with the tread of the grand army of the Revolution, now shakes with the tread of a grand army of freemen, who had gone forth to crush and subdue the foul spirit of rebellion. Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered the last of the British arms but a few weeks before MARTIN VAN BUREN was born. The object of the Revolution had just been attained, and it was sunrise with the Republic. Thus, while he belonged not directly to the revolutionary age, he was surrounded by the men of that age. Much of his public life was associated with the venerable men who acted in those scenes, and he embodied in his own history a large and important part of the history of the Republic.

The speaker said he would not dwell, on the present occasion, upon the talents displayed by the deceased, nor upon his moral qualities or his many public and private virtues, but would turn his attention to the progress of the country in prosperity, population and resources. He then gave a sketch of the growth of the country from the time Mr. VAN BUREN came on the stage of action down to the present.

Almost the last words spoken to him by the deceased were—"There is but one reliance." This, said the speaker, is the lesson of the hour. What he said in life, his spirit now says in death. After dwelling at some length upon the vanity of all earthly things, the reverend gentleman closed as follows: Harken, then, ye living men, whatever your position or character in life, whatever your regard or neglect for things of more than earthly moment, there is one grand lesson of the hour—in the language of the deceased, "There is but one reliance."

Rev. Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT, the former pastor of the Church, occupied the pulpit with the speaker, and at the conclusion of the eulogy the latter closed the services with prayer. The lid was then raised from the coffin, and the large assembly, including hundreds who were unable to gain admittance to the Church, passed round the aisles, and took a last look at the deceased. Those who have been in the habit of seeing the Ex-President in his latter years said that the corpse bore a very natural appearance. The coffin was of rosewood, oval-topped, with silver trimmings. A silver plate upon the lid bore the following inscription:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
DIED JULY 24, 1862,
AGED
79 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 19 DAYS.

The ceremonies at the church having been concluded, the remains were conveyed to the village cemetery, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Kinderhook. They were escorted by Fire Company No. 2, belonging to the village. Following the Fire Company were the relatives in carriages, then the hearse, and following it a long train of carriages and citizens on foot. At the entrance to the cemetery the Fire Company opened to the right and left while the procession passed into the grounds.

The body was buried in an unenclosed lot belonging to the family, and beside the wife of the deceased, who died in 1817 at the age of 36. Previous to being lowered into the grave the coffin was inclosed in a strong, wooden box. The burial service was pronounced by Bishop POTTER in accordance with the Episcopal form, after which the earth closed forever over the remains of the Eighth President of the United States.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—J. F. Alden, J. A. Albertson, Mme. Blanche, 6 children and servant, W. A. Bell and lady, Mrs. S. Bell and daughter, H. H. Barton, lady, infant and servant, D. W. E. Bisbee and lady, Wm. Bogel, Mrs. Bogel and daughter, J. Brennan, G. F. Brott, Mlle. Pauline Brode, F. X. Combs, A. Caveroc and son, A. B. Cammack, lady, infant, 3 children and 2 servants, J. A. Conway, A. Cessac, A. Doblin, Mr. Denegre, lady, infant child and servant, Jacob Dietz, J. C. Davenport, Theodore Dromel, Mrs. Dussart and infant, S. Disney, Mrs. Dart, Mrs. Dutton and child, Wm. Dillon, John H. Foster, J. Frost, T. Fernow, Robert Flynn, Addison Gage, Benj. Goodman, and Master Benj. Jonas, Miss M. F. Hoagland, M. G. Houghton, G. Horter, W. M. Gillem, W. M. Geddes, J. S. Holden, Jos. Hand, Daniel Harrison, G. C. Hatch, B. Holtz, C. Janbert, lady and child, Mrs. E. M. Sevens, F. Lemangy, H. B. Law, J. L. Marshall, R. H. Montgomery, Mrs. Ada F. Miller and 2 infants, Geo. W. McGee, G. Moore, Rudolph Miller, S. Merritt, R. P. McMaster, John Martin, Charles Nathan and lady, Geo. Nathan, lady, infant child and 2 servants, Mrs. North, J. P. Nelson, J. Reed, W. E. Reed, J. B. Rice, Capt. Sturtevant, E. B. Stanton and lady, L. L. Smith, Bernard Sanarasins and son, Miss Sanarasins, J. B. Sibbeld, H. Schwarzenback and child, L. Seidler, T. Thayer, lady, 2 infants, 3 children and servant, N. Turne, S. F. Tate, Wm. Tam, L. G. Thorp, Mrs. Marie Voisin and servant, G. Verat, F. P. Wichman, Mrs. J. W. Wisdom, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Whitenbury and daughter, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wofford.

JULY 14—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—E. Warburg, T. S. Fay, C. G. Klug, E. Wallach, Bertha Wallach, Elenore Wallach, Anna Wallach, A. Russ, H. Russ, Louise Russ, Christine Russ, Chas. Winzer, H. Raip, A. Krischel, E. G. Neilson, J. F. Schuhmacher, C. H. Holthous, F. M. Holthous, E. Gazonza, C. F. A. Hinrichs, F. de Castro, Josephine de Castro, F. Vasconceller, Mme. Lorini, Wm. Phillips, T. Quin, Mrs. Hasnany, Mrs. Delille, and 63 in the second cabin.

JULY 28—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Wersel, Thos. Nash, Mr. Roddis, Mrs. Parsons, Hugo Rolffs, Mrs. Hughes, J. R. Taggart, Mr. Rappe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hannignen, Peri Marie, Mr. Honeygen, Mr. Henngoes, C. Leyser, W. S. Merrill and lady, Mr. Merrill, Miss Merrill, Miss Leonard, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Love, Thos. S. Gibson, Mr. Gilbert, lady and child, John Leslie Cameron, Thos. Whiteside, R. Stretch, Samuel Greams, Victorranni Ersi, Mrs. McCullum, Dr. Usher and lady, Mr. Sawyer and lady, Mr. Moland, H. Stanley, Chas. Schofield, Rev. John McCappin, Mr. Raymond and lady, H. Matthews, lady and infant, Mr. Monio, P. E. Vacquerel, Capt. Weeks, J. E. Rider, Geo. Jones, T. R. Dumont.

In steamer Belvidere, from Fortress Monroe—J. R. Stearns, Mrs. Dr. Geo. C. Blackwell and 2 children, of Cincinnati; C. Hellen, U. S. Navy, Wm. Jones, U. S. Marine, Thos. Bedford, Arthur Daly, John Convaray, J. Stephens, Edward Doherty, James Dorsey, T. Schroeder, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Thompson, Alexander Curry, part of crew of prize steamer Tubal Cain; Nathan Levy and Christian Anderson, passengers of prize steamer Tubal Cain.

In brig Ida Abbott, from St. Thomas and Grand Turk—J. T. Abbott, Samuel Benlisa, Capt. F. S. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 53	Sun sets	7 19	Moon sets	8 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 27	Gov. Island	10 16	Hell Gate	11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Estrella, Morrell, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ships Crest of the Wave, Prince, Valparaiso, Fabbra & Chauncey; City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.; Dolphin, Humphrey, Bristol, Eng., Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Ocean Eagle, Luce, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Trovatore, Carver, Gloucester, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Daniel Webster, Bearse, Malaga, Spain, Barker & Crowell; Burgomeister Kirstein, (Pruss.,) Kirstein, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lucy Ring, Drisko, Donegal, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Windward, Roberts, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Huntress, Duncan, Cadiz, Wm. Gibbs; Margaret, (Br.,) Smith, Belfast, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Dazzle, Smith, Kingston, J. Leaycraft; William, Dunham, Bath, H. Underwood; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jenny Lind, Grant, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport, T. Jackson.

Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. commanding Cooper, Port Royal, via Charleston Bar and Norfolk, and 22 hours from Hampton Roads, with a number of sick and wounded officers and sailors from the N. and S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Winters, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.) Ehlers, Hamburg July 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable weather during the passage. Arrived off the Hook at 4 P. M., and off the Battery at 5:50 P. M. July 16, lat. 50, lon. 4 15, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen; 20th, lat. 49, lon. 25, saw Oldg bark J. Ahlers, for New-York; 23d, lat. 45 45, lon. 44 30, passed Tasmanian, strg. E.; 24th, lat. 44 45, lon. 48 20, passed English bark Alice Wilson, from Quebec for Bristol; 26th, lat. 41 45, lon. 61 25, passed ship City of Boston, strg. E.; 27th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, passed Hamb. ship Sir Robert Peel, strg. E.; 28th, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 30, passed Bremen ship Orpheus, Wessels, from Bremerhaven June 18, for New-York.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and 278 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 11:40 A. M. July 17, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool; 18th, passed steamship Arabia, for Liverpool; 27th, passed Hamb. steamship Borussia, hence for Hamburg. July 23 and 24, saw some ice.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, July 24, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans July 20, and Key West 24th, with passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

French steam gunboat Gassendi, Gautier, New-London 12 hours.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George Knight, Welsh, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Naples, (of Bath,) Stout, Matanzas 14 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light baffling winds. July 27, 5 A. M., Barnegat bearing N. N. W. 18 miles, saw a vessel on fire; there being but little wind at the time, sent a boat to her relief, and ran down towards her: it proved to be the schr. Emeline, of and from New-York for New-Orleans; the captain and crew being in their boats, wanted no assistance from us, as the pilot boat James M. Waterbury, No. 10, being on the spot, they went on board of her. The schr. was wrapt in flames when we left her.

Ship Wizard, Dearborn, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, June 16, in ballast to Tappan & Starbuck. Has been 12 ds. N. of lat. 25, with light baffling winds and thick fog. Crossed the line July 4. July 20, lat. 38, lon. 74 05, spoke brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas for New-York.

Ship Heinrich Von Gargren, (Brem.,) Martens, Liverpool May 5, and 8 ds. from Baltimore with salt to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Blanchard, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to H. Benner.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt and Elsinore June 21, with hemp, &c., to W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Liverpool 47 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw a number of icebergs to the eastward of the Banks.—(Arr. 23d, but was accidentally omitted.)

Bark Pathfinder, (of Rockland,) Robinson, Cienfuegos July 12, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Brothers, for New-York.

Bark Nugget, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownlow, Cienfuegos July 4, with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

SAILED—U. S. gunboat Penguin.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, from Liverpool June 23.
Ship Senator, Walsh, from Liverpool June 9.
Bark Darmstadter Bank, (Hamb.,) from Hamburg.
Brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28—Arr. ship Guiding Star, Calcutta; brigs Acadian, Cardenas; Helen, Turks Island; Fredonia, Cienfuegos; Mary Means, Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transports Patapsco and Delaware are lying at Pier No. 9, North River, loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Harrison's Landing. The schr. Jonas Smith, at Pier No. 13, North River, is also loading subsistence stores for Fortress Monroe.

Spoken, &c.

Casco—bark, hence for Trinidad, July 27, lat. 39 20, lon. 73 40.

Hannah Thornton—bark, hence for New-Orleans, July 22, lat. 36 20, lon. 73 57.

Kaferland—Br. ship, bound N., was seen, June 28, lat. 22 49, lon. 26 57.

Majestic—Br. ship, bound E., July 22, lat. 41 20, lon. 43.

Neptune—ship, hence for London, July 27, lat. 40, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, T. I., no date, brigs C. C. Billings, from Demerara, dischg., to load salt for New-York; Ocean Belle, for do. in 3 ds.

At Grand Turk, July 12, Br. schr. Youth, for New-York in 7 ds.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, July 3, brig Beaver, from Bangor for Turks Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

PALE
XXX
ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Concentrating a large Force South of the James River.

Stonewall Jackson Reported to be in Command.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SUFFOLK.

Depredations of Rebel Cavalry at Gloucester Point.

An Important Rebel Mail Arrangement Interfered With.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 26.

I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James River, above the junction of the Appottamox and James Rivers. They came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 70,000 men, and that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of them, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. POPE.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond.

My informant also believes that it is the intention of the rebels to make an attack very soon on Suffolk, as they are said to be within twenty miles of that city, with considerable force.

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Washington, laden with commissary stores, and left at noon for Harrison's Landing.

The steamer *R. Donaldson* leaves here this afternoon for the James River with commissary stores.

The *Nellie Baker* has been repaired, and started on her first trip to-day to Harrison's Landing, laden with clothing for the army.

Three companies of GIBSON's Battery passed here to-day, *en route* to Harrison's Landing. The companies were full, and every man in perfect health.

The night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region seeking plunder of any kind, and pressing into the rebel service all the men they can find who they think can be of any use to them.

Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburgh, whether by the guerrillas or the regulars of the rebel army it is hard to determine, for the guerrillas often go clothed like the regular rebel cavalry. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not do. In their masqued characters they commit many depredations, telling civilians they have rightful authority for their act, being regular Confederate cavalry.

The gunboat *Dragon* was accidentally run ashore yesterday; but was towed off to-day in safety.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road, and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up to him, arrested him, and found upon him two thousand letters he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and stated he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters and papers have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from Port Royal. She is bound to New-York. She reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The steamship *South America* left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, laden with contrabands. She has gone up the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with 350 Union prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of LONGSTREET's Division, and Capt. HOPKINS, C. S. A., and of Col. SWEITZER, of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff. Every courtesy was shown them, and every possible favor extended to our sick and wounded while in prison. Dr. BURRITT, the Surgeon in charge of the *State of Maine* patients, says:

"We were visited at Harrison's Landing by Gen. McCLELLAN and one of his Staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. SETTERMAN, to examine the condition of the vessel. Gen. McCLELLAN conversed freely with a large number of our returned prisoners, and appeared to be very glad to see them. One of the soldiers said to the General that he intended to get well and come back and help take Richmond, when the General remarked: *Then you will have to return very soon!*

The rebels apologized for bringing our prisoners to City Point in baggage and cattle cars, and gave as a reason that their passenger cars were engaged in conveying troops to Gen. JACKSON, and, on asking where he was, they answered that no one of them knew where he was. Our prisoners saw five trains of rebel soldiers being conveyed from Petersburgh toward Richmond.

Capt. HOPKINS is acting as Colonel at City Point. He said no one knew where Stonewall JACKSON was; but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

At Richmond the rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats. One, the *New Merrimac*, is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board. Another, called the *Lady Davis*, is now being iron-clad, and the third one on the stocks not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier and officer remarked that their camps were about 3½ miles back from the James River, and said, "We keep back out of the way of your shells, for we don't like your gunboats."

The *State of Maine* is in fine condition and attracts attention for the order and neatness displayed with so many sick and wounded on her decks. Dr. JACKS, of Pennsylvania, is on board sick from over-exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been, and now is, considerable rebel force along the James River, between City Point and Richmond, and also at or near Petersburgh, but they appear, by the movements witnessed during the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburgh troops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The City of Richmond is in a very good condition, great care having been taken of the cleanliness of the streets. The filthiest part of the city is said to be the tobacco storehouses, which are now used as prisons, so many being crowded in them that they soon become filthy, and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of July 25, we copy the following:

"There are sundry rumors to the effect that FARRAGUT's and PORTER's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and the James River. That PORTER's mortar sloops intend returning to New-Orleans seems a positive fact; but it is doubtful if FARRAGUT's eight vessels, that run the blockade on the 28th ult., will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of Gen. McCLELLAN public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce the army and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, it appears, nothing will be done. The Peninsular Canal will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburgh, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of musquitoes."

The same paper pronounces FARRAGUT's Canal a dead failure, and says the work, as it now stands, is a model of engineering stupidity.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Halleck's Visit to Gen. McClellan a Brief One—Burning of a Schooner in James River—The Rebels Growing Inquisitive.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK left here at an early hour yesterday morning. Like his arrival, his departure was unattended by any display or ostentation. His visit was brief—not occupying over a few hours' time, most of which was spent in close consultation with Gen. McCLELLAN. A few superior officers only, were made aware of his presence.

The schooner *Louisiana Reeves*, anchored in the river, and loaded with about four thousand bushels of condemned corn, was burnt to the water's edge, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Other vessels were lying in the vicinity of the burning schooner, but, fortunately, escaped damage. The circumstances attending the affair are of rather a suspicious nature, so much so that the Provost-Marshal has instituted a rigid investigation. It appears that a man named VOORVAUGHN entered into an arrangement with Government to purchase the corn at a mere nominal price. He had it placed on board the schooner—which was a worthless craft, and said to be insured for a sum greatly exceeding her value—with the intention of conveying it to New-York. The Captain of the schooner was not interested in the transaction, and professes entire ignorance as to the origin of the fire. The matter will doubtless be cleared up in a few days, and the guilty parties, if any, will be made to suffer. Possibly there may be more of design in the affair than the hasty perusal of this paragraph would at first lead us to credit. A rebel sympathizer would consider it a brilliant achievement to destroy our entire fleet of transports and sailing-vessels, with their cargoes of quartermasters' and commissary stores, by covertly firing one of the number, and then letting it drift among the shipping. In a large army it is exceedingly difficult to exclude every disloyal or partially disloyal person, but if by any act one should give intimation of his presence, then it is time to deal out to him his just desserts.

The rebels are evidently becoming impatient to know more of our condition and plans. The inertness of the army is a source of serious trouble to them, inasmuch as they cannot conjecture from the slightest demonstration on our part the probable nature or magnitude of the next intended movement. A body of rebel cavalry, said to number 600 strong, exhibited unusual boldness yesterday afternoon, by approaching our lines, driving in the pickets and causing headquarter butchers, who were pursuing their avocation, to make a hasty retreat. For sanitary reasons, it is the practice of butchers to perform their special duty outside the limits of the camp, when such a course is practicable. In this instance they were out nearly a mile beyond the camp proper. They took with them five cattle, two of which they had killed and stored in a wagon, when the enemy appeared. The other three they left on the field. None of our men are reported to have been injured. The rebels did not venture within range of our artillery, or some of their horses might have gone back without riders. Our cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, but he had retired at a safe distance before they arrived on the ground.

Although the Battle of Williamsburgh is an event of the past, and has been pretty thoroughly described and criticised by numerous pens, it seems no more than an act of justice to the actors in the engagement that the official reports of Corp and Division Commanders should be given to the public, or at least to the War Department, that they may be placed among the Government archives. It is understood that Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Report, embracing that of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's, has not yet been forwarded to Washington. No blame, however, is attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as he performed his part promptly some time ago.

Capt. A. P. MARTIN, of the third Massachusetts Battery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery of the Division (MORELL's.) The gallant conduct of Capt. MARTIN, upon several occasions, justly entitles him to this mark of appreciation. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important and Successful Cavalry Expedition—Official Report of Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,
CAMP KING, July 24, 1862.

TO GEN KING: *General*—I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'cock P. M., the 22d inst, with detachments of the Harris Light Cavalry (160), Third Indiana Cavalry (130) and Fourteenth Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M. (100), in all 390 men—crossed the Massaponix River at 8 P. M., and bivouacked four miles the other side, leaving the Brooklyn Fourteenth to guard the ford and roads leading from Bowling Green and New-Market. At 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 23d, I commenced a rapid march for the rebel camp, supposed to be at Carmel Church. At daybreak I saw the church but no camp, the rebels having crossed the North Anna River a few days before. A woman having informed me that a scouting party came along at 7 A. M. daily to the church, I placed in ambush Capt. ALLAN M. SEYMOUR with his company. He had just placed his men in position, when his alluring detail was suddenly attacked by nine or ten men, supported by some fifty others. Capt. SEYMOUR immediately charged, forcing the advance back upon their supports. I went to his assistance with a small force, leaving Major CHAPMAN and DAVIES to guard the cross roads at the church. The enemy was whipped and driven into the river. Lieut. KIMBALL crossed and soon returned, reporting that the camp was in sight and the enemy in column of platoons in the road, with skirmishers covering several hundred yards in front.

I ordered up the reserve and with Major DAVIES and Capt. WALTERS reconnoitred the enemy. He occupied a good position on the brow of a hill sloping gently toward the river—level in rear and a fine position for a cavalry fight. I determined at once to attack him, leaving Capts. SEYMOUR, McIRVIN and GRINTON to guard the ford. I directed Major DAVIES to deploy the carbineers of the Harris Light Cavalry as skirmishers on the right and left of the road in column of platoons to charge. Major DAVIES advanced rapidly with his skirmishers gaining ground to the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and forcing his skirmishers back and beyond his column in the road. Major CHAPMAN seeing that this column was about to retire, charged most gallantly, routing and pursuing him to within sight of Hanover Junction, nearly five miles. His camp was destroyed, tents and stores burned, also seven car loads of grain. Suddenly and most unexpectedly a large force of cavalry (afterwards found to be STUART's) came down on the right. I ordered up the reserve, and the enemy, though greatly outnumbering our tired and worn-out soldiers, was promptly met by Majors DAVIES and CHAPMAN and forced back in great confusion far beyond the range of Capt. WALTERS' carbineers. Having accomplished all that could be done with safety, I at once recrossed the river and took up a strong position near the church. The enemy did not have the boldness to follow. At 12 M. we started for Fredericksburgh, and reached camp at 11 P. M. of the same day. During the long march, and the two skirmishes in the morning, the whole command, officers and men, conducted themselves most nobly. I would particularly mention Maj. DAVIES, who deserves great credit for the gallant and able manner in which he handled his skirmishers. He and his officers, Capt. WALTERS and Lieut. PLUM of Co. L., and Lieut. KIMBALL, of Co. F, were constantly in the advance, and exposed to the sharpest fire of the enemy, Maj. CHAPMAN and his whole command, who promptly obeyed each order and charged most gallantly—braver and more eager men never met an enemy; Adjt. BENJAMIN GREGORY, who fearlessly and correctly carried orders on the field, and his untiring exertions during the entire expedition; Sergeants McCUTCHEN Co. F, GRIBBEN and HARRIS Co. L, and Regimental Color-Sergt. ALFRED RANDOLPH, won praise from all by deeds of daring done by each. I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Commodore Tatnall's Trial and Acquittal.

REBEL REPORTS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Effect of General Pope's Orders on the Confederates.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Express* of the 25th inst., have been received here. They contain but very little news of interest, their columns being filled with extracts from Northern papers.

The Petersburgh *Express* says, editorially, in speaking of drafting in this section:

"Whilst we are disposed to believe this is pretty generally the true aspect of the matter at the North, our belief is nevertheless not founded upon the statements of the Yankee journals, and we caution the people of the South not to allow their minds and measures to be influenced by such worthless authority. Again we should repudiate all this tattle of theirs about the slow progress of recruiting, and look upon it as only a ruse by which they are seeking to throw the South off her guard, and thus cause her to relax preparations for increasing her forces and strengthening her defences, so as to put herself in the proper position to cope successfully with a largely augmented Federal army."

The same paper has a telegram dated Knoxville 24th, which says:

"Col. MORGAN sends, by special courier, to headquarters of Tennessee, a dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., stating that he had taken eleven cities and towns, with a very heavy amount of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed."

The *Enquirer* says:

"At a late hour Thursday night we were informed that a skirmish took place yesterday morning at Malvern Hill, between a small portion of our forces and an advance guard of the enemy. We could not learn the particulars. Several soldiers wounded in this skirmish arrived in the city last night."

The *Enquirer* also contains the following:

"Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, have arrived at Macon. They bear evidence of having seen service. With some alterations, they will hereafter speak for themselves in a manner highly creditable. Some thirty-eight pieces more are expected at the same place."

We find the following in the editorial columns of the same paper:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men, and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter, on the contrary every man should be at his post and ready to resist or to strike."

In this paper is published an order, noticed in the continuation of the above article, in which railroad agents and employes are required to lend their aid in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters.

The following, abusive of extortioners, is found in the local columns of the *Enquirer*:

"The avenues to pecuniary prosperity are wide open. Men from every quarter of the Confederate States, exempt from the onerous duty of serving their country, have stepped in to serve themselves; and with an energy unbounded, are systematically engaged in squeezing out the vitals of the poor, and draining the purses of the rich. The corporate limits furnish them a theatre in which they practice aboriginal barbarities, with a success and proficiency which would have been honored with the chaplets in the days of the Coliseum. They beard the old merchant lions in their dens, and rush amidst the lesser victims with a style and impetus as graceful and elastic as the panther. Full of the spirit of competition, they strive to excel in the divine art of cheating. Every disinterested individual's pocket-book is converted by them into a capillary contrivance perpetually sweating, out of which exudes the bilious creations of the currency under the irresistible pressure of extortion. The native swindlers pile their profits up in City lots; the imported suckers put their shinplasters in their trunks, or turn them into stocks. Hereafter, when the war is over, we must look out for a fictitious aristocracy of extortioners elevated into brown stone from the lees of humanity, arrogant by circumstances and hospitable by necessity.

THE BLOCKADE RUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* states that the steamers *Nashville* and *Kate*, which recently brought valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition into a Southern port, have succeeded in making their way out to sea, in spite of the blockade squadron at the point where they escaped.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—The successful defence of Vicksburgh against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the Government and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieut. BROWN and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburgh, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of National defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affections of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

TATNALL ACQUITTED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

The Naval Court-martial appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of the *Merrimac*, have acquitted JOSIAH TATNALL. In the report the Court-martial use the following language:

"The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the *Virginia*, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up; that the day before Norfolk was evacuated, a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of army and navy officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship; that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York River, or running down before Savannah with her; that in this he was overruled by the council, who advised that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe, for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond, and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements; that, after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on James River, became the most suitable position for her to occupy; that, while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet; that, by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James River below that point were virtually given up to the enemy; that the ship thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most precarious and uncertain character; that her stores of provisions would not last for more than three weeks; that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and fighting trim, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the *Virginia* found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Capt. TATNALL, early in April, and thenceforward to keep strict watch about the *Virginia*, in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative, in the opinion of the Court, was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done, by order of the accused.

THE YANKEE RAID AT BEAVER DAM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

We have received a full and correct account of the raid made by the Harris Cavalry, of New-York, upon the dépôt at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, on Sunday morning last. From the best information it appears that they left Fredericksburgh on Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, and came some fourteen miles of the way that night. Early on Sunday morning they came on to Beaver Dam, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. Here they found nothing to oppose them, and they at once set to work to destroy, by burning the dépôt office, water tank, and cord wood. In the dépôt there were about one hundred and seventy barrels of flour belonging to the army, a few bushels of oats, a case of shoes, a small lot of ammunition and a few arms, some tents, and perhaps a few other things of little value, nearly all of which were consumed.

They also tore up the railway in several places, and cut down about a half-dozen telegraph poles. The operator, Mr. SMITH, was arrested for refusing to give them information, but succeeded in making his escape. They also obstructed the railroad track, expecting to run the train off; but, luckily, failed in their attempt. The up-train was signaled and induced to turn to Richmond by a servant named DICK, the property of Dr. TERRILL, of Hanover. Their stay at Beaver Dam was limited to some thirty minutes, at the end of which time the whistle of the up-train sounded, and some one having told them that there would probably be some four or five hundred soldiers abroad, they hurriedly decamped.

At Beaver Dam, and on the route to and from, they captured some six or eight prisoners of war, sick soldiers and stragglers. Whilst returning they were pursued by three members of the Hanover Cavalry, who were at home on a furlough. These succeeded in mortally wounding one of the Yankees, who has since died. Their love of horse flesh was fully exhibited by their taking off some six or eight animals, "without the consent of their owners first had and obtained." They had all along with them any quantity of counterfeit Confederate money, besides bogus city of Richmond and other notes. In one instance they gave a man $45 counterfeit Confederate bills for a basket of chickens. In another case they gave their bond, $25 in counterfeit money, and an old watch, for a horse. At every private house they demanded food, milk and the latest papers from Richmond.

ANOTHER SCARE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 24.

When the train from the West, on the Central Railroad, reached Frederick's Hall, a station 50 miles from this city, it was met by a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made another raid from Fredericksburgh, and had possession of the track at Anderson turn-out, 10 miles below Beaver Dam, and 30 miles from Richmond. The telegraph wire not being in working order, there was no means of ascertaining the truth of this report. Under the circumstances the conductor, not choosing to risk the passengers and train, took an extra locomotive and ran down to Andersons on a reconnoissance. When he reached this place he found the report of the Yankees at that point correct, but they had left several hours previous to his arrival. He learned the following particulars:

At a 9¼ A. M., just a quarter of an hour after the passage of the train from Richmond, the Yankee cavalry, several hundred in number, made their appearance at the turn-out. Having missed the train, they seemed to have no particular object in view, but loitered about the neighborhood for a couple of hours. They, however, before taking leave, searched the house of Mr. JOHN T. ANDERSON, which is near the railroad, and took prisoner his son, who is in the Confederate service, but at home on sick furlough. They also took possession of four of Mr. ANDERSON's horses. They made no attempt to tear up the railroad, having no doubt had enough of that business at Beaver Dam last Sunday. They did not interfere with the telegraph wire through prudential motives, shrewdly guessing that any meddling with that would give notice of their presence.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

It is believed in Eastern North Carolina that an insurrection has taken place among the several thousand runaway negroes on Roanoke Island. It is said that becoming enraged with the harsh usage experienced at the hands of their new masters, they took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Yankees were at dinner, and seizing the stacked arms, fired into them and killed several. The Yankees recovering from the panic into which they were first thrown, retook their guns and slaughtered almost every negro on the Island.

From the Postmaster at Goldsboro' we learn that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern on Monday evening, beginning at 3, and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Enquirer*, of the same day, contains the following: We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina, that the Yankee forces on Roanoke Island, having become very oppressive in their measures toward the negroes in their employ, the latter, a few days ago, rose upon the Yankees, and killed a large number of them. Subsequently, the Yankees armed themselves with revolvers, and massacred about eight hundred of the negro laborers. The next day the Yankees evacuated the island.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

As many idle stories have been going the round of the papers relative to Gen. BEAUREGARD's whereabouts, and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that Gen. BEAUREGARD took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labors which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

EFFECT OF GEN. POPE'S ORDERS.

The effect on the Yankee soldiers of Gen. POPE's recent orders to the "army of the Rappahannock," is already being felt by the citizens of Culpepper. The party who burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13th, took breakfast that morning at the house of ALEXANDER G. TALIAFERRO, Colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment. On their approach the Colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by good management, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the table ware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. TALIAFERRO's finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.

McCLELLAN'S REINFORCEMENTS.

For some time past a great deal has been said and written, both North and South, about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by McCLELLAN. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that, up to Friday night, the 18th inst., McCLELLAN's Army, now at Westover and Berkeley, had, since the battles, received not one man by way of reinforcement. BURNSIDE, with his army, was at that date at Newport's News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans, holding himself in position to reinforce either POPE or McCLELLAN, as our movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed McCLELLAN after the battle of Malvern Hill, BURNSIDE would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should POPE be menaced by a superior force, the BURNSIDE fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.

Since the agreement of the Commissioners upon the exchange of prisoners, nearly twelve hundred wounded Federal prisoners taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports in James River. During this charitable, and, in all respects, honorable movement on the part of the Confederate Commissioners, we learn that the Federal army on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with.—*Daily Enquirer, July 24.*

GREAT UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28.

A great Union mass meeting is in progress to-night, in Monument-square. Gov. BRADFORD is Chairman, and Gen. WOOL and Staff are on the stand, which is beautifully illuminated, and bears the inscription, "Our country—our fathers formed it—we'll sustain it." The square is densely packed, and the Union Leagues are marching, with innumerable flags and transparencies, while bonfires and fireworks are lighting up the square. Gov. BRADFORD's speech was enthusiastically received. His allusion to the course of President LINCOLN, and commendation of his patriotism, were loudly cheered.

Gen. WOOL, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The band of the New-York Seventh Regiment was present, and performed splendidly.

Resolutions were adopted expressing patriotic devotion to the Union, and invoking the young men of the State to tender their services to the Government to fill up Maryland's quota; approving the policy of the confiscation of the property of the leaders of the rebellion, and declaring the slaves of every rebel free from all obligations to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the land. The sixth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the cause of the Union in Maryland has been greatly damaged by the failure of those in authority to discriminate in accordance with the remonstrances of loyal men between loyal and disloyal in the Government employment; and that in our opinion much the largest amount of Government patronage and contracts have been allowed to find their way in this city, into the hands of men and firms notoriously disloyal, and not a few of them actually engaged in aiding the enemies of the Government; that the controling authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and a large majority of their employes, now in the employment of the Government, are and have been notoriously, and some of them avowedly, disloyal; and that the same is true of persons in control of the line of steamers engaged in Government transportation between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe; and that the Union men of Baltimore regard with regret the retaining of such persons in confidential relations with the Government, as no information can safely be deposited with them which the Government wishes not to be communicated to the rebels: that this city is now and has always been a chief source of supply to the rebels of provisions, munitions, medicines and information, the transmission whereof has been almost wholly uninterrupted, and it is the prevailing belief in this city, as well as the boast of the disloyal men, that their communication with Virginia and the rebel Government are perfectly free and easy; that they have officers commissioned, men organized, and arms hidden in the city and State, ready to aid any military demonstration on the borders of the State; and these things ought to be remedied, and could be remedied by the adoption of a more vigorous, active and intelligent policy in the administration of this military department, and placing in authority in it persons having the requisite local and personal information.

The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the loyal citizens of Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, that the President be and is hereby requested to instruct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of 18 years to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath shall be sent through our military lines into the socalled Southern Confederacy:

TEST OATH.—I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountennace, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance, to the Government of the United States.

FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

The Ceremonies on the Occasion—Gov. Morgan Present—Large Concourse of Mourners from the Surrounding Country.

The pleasant little village of Kinderhook, on the far up Hudson, long since made famous as the birthplace and residence of MARTIN VAN BUREN, the boon-companion, friend, counselor and successor in office of ANDREW JACKSON, yesterday paid her last earthly honors to her favorite son. While in other portions of the country the thousands of flags, waving at half-mast, bespoke the sorrow of the nation at the loss of an Ex-President, in the village of Kinderhook the emblems of mourning were of a more heartfelt character, and betokened a deeper sorrow at the loss of an old neighbor, a kind friend, and an esteemed citizen. Business was entirely suspended in the village, the stores were all closed, and many of them, as well as the principal hotel of the place, were draped in mourning. The people of the surrounding country appeared to have turned out *en masse* to the funeral, and the number of old men to be seen among them was truly a marvel. It would hardly seem that the Ex-President, octogenarian though he was, outlived a majority of the friends of his boyhood.

The attendance of persons from abroad was large, and comprised many prominent citizens from this City and Albany. Among the number was His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State; Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State; Thos. W. Olcott and Mr. Cassady, of Albany; Judge William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Judge Hogeboom and Judge Miller, of Hudson; Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring; Judges Leonard, Clerke and Vanderpool, of this City; James Morgan, Thos. W. Ludlow, Judge Scrugham, Wm. Allen Butler, Chas. Butler, A. J. Vanderpool and others.

A Committee of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was also present, consisting of the following gentlemen: Elijah F. Purdy, Thomas Dunlap, Moses D. Gale, Alderman Chipp, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Purdy, Ralph Bogart, Judge Clerke, Stephen Drew and Henry Vanderwater.

The funeral services were held in the Dutch Reformed Church at the village, which was suitably draped in mourning. Over the vestibule doors, at the entrance to the body of the church, were suspended American flags festooned with crape. A flag was also suspended over the pulpit, and the galleries, the organ, and the pulpit were all draped in mourning.

At 12 o'clock preliminary services were held at Lindenwald, the mansion of the deceased, a mile and a half south of the village, where Rev. Mr. BERRY offered prayer and read passages from the Scripture. After the services the family and near relatives and friends of the deceased took a last look at the remains previous to their being conveyed to the church. Among them were LAWRENCE VAN BUREN, brother of the Ex-President, with his family, the three sons of the deceased, JOHN VAN BUREN, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN and SMITH THOMPSON VAN BUREN, and their families.

The body was then removed to the hearse by the pall-bearers—fourteen in number—all of them old men and residents of Kinderhook and vicinity. Their names are as follows:

Nathan Wild,
Henry Snyder,
Hon. Wm. H. Tobey,
David Van Schaick,
Cornelius Wilsey,
Hugh Van Alstyne,
Abraham A. Van Alen,
Albert Hoes,
Ephraim Best,
C. H. Wendover,
Jno. Frisble,
Chester Jarvis,
William A. Mesick,
Charles Whiting.

The services at the church commenced about 1½ o'clock, and were opened by Rev. Mr. BERRY, the Pastor, by reading passages from the Psalms. The second part of the 90th Psalm, from the church psalm-book, was then sung by the choir, commencing:

Our God our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come.

After the psalm, Rev. Mr. BERRY pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased, which was listened to with great attention. He spoke without a text, and for about three-quarters of an hour. He said the occasion which had called them together was one of no ordinary interest; the man whom they mourned occupied not only a local position, but to him had been intrusted the destinies of the State and the nation. His death was, therefore, a National calamity. The Revolution that gave us a National existence attended his birth, and a wicked rebellion, that seeks to destroy that National existence, attends his death. The same peninsula, that shook with the tread of the grand army of the Revolution, now shakes with the tread of a grand army of freemen, who had gone forth to crush and subdue the foul spirit of rebellion. Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered the last of the British arms but a few weeks before MARTIN VAN BUREN was born. The object of the Revolution had just been attained, and it was sunrise with the Republic. Thus, while he belonged not directly to the revolutionary age, he was surrounded by the men of that age. Much of his public life was associated with the venerable men who acted in those scenes, and he embodied in his own history a large and important part of the history of the Republic.

The speaker said he would not dwell, on the present occasion, upon the talents displayed by the deceased, nor upon his moral qualities or his many public and private virtues, but would turn his attention to the progress of the country in prosperity, population and resources. He then gave a sketch of the growth of the country from the time Mr. VAN BUREN came on the stage of action down to the present.

Almost the last words spoken to him by the deceased were—"There is but one reliance." This, said the speaker, is the lesson of the hour. What he said in life, his spirit now says in death. After dwelling at some length upon the vanity of all earthly things, the reverend gentleman closed as follows: Harken, then, ye living men, whatever your position or character in life, whatever your regard or neglect for things of more than earthly moment, there is one grand lesson of the hour—in the language of the deceased, "There is but one reliance."

Rev. Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT, the former pastor of the Church, occupied the pulpit with the speaker, and at the conclusion of the eulogy the latter closed the services with prayer. The lid was then raised from the coffin, and the large assembly, including hundreds who were unable to gain admittance to the Church, passed round the aisles, and took a last look at the deceased. Those who have been in the habit of seeing the Ex-President in his latter years said that the corpse bore a very natural appearance. The coffin was of rosewood, oval-topped, with silver trimmings. A silver plate upon the lid bore the following inscription:

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
DIED JULY 24, 1862,
AGED
79 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 19 DAYS.

The ceremonies at the church having been concluded, the remains were conveyed to the village cemetery, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Kinderhook. They were escorted by Fire Company No. 2, belonging to the village. Following the Fire Company were the relatives in carriages, then the hearse, and following it a long train of carriages and citizens on foot. At the entrance to the cemetery the Fire Company opened to the right and left while the procession passed into the grounds.

The body was buried in an unenclosed lot belonging to the family, and beside the wife of the deceased, who died in 1817 at the age of 36. Previous to being lowered into the grave the coffin was inclosed in a strong, wooden box. The burial service was pronounced by Bishop POTTER in accordance with the Episcopal form, after which the earth closed forever over the remains of the Eighth President of the United States.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 28.

The following letter and important general order have just been made public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.
His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months, adopted by Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States, which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war. This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the General Government, to make an unfair distinction between the States. The Department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State Governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency, and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inexpedency of short enlistments, the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to that a change is proposed in Pennsylvania. Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting and let your regiments go to the field on an equality in evey respect with those from other States. The mustering officer will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve months until the 10th day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and A. A. G.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—J. F. Allen, J. A. Albertson, Mme. Blanche, 6 children and servant, W. A. Bell and lady, Mrs. S. Bell and daughter, H. H. Barton, lady, infant and servant, D. W. E. Bisbee and lady, Wm. Bogel, Mrs. Bogel and daughter, J. Brennan, G. F. Brott, Mlle. Pauline Brode, F. X. Combs, A. Cayeroc and son, A. B. Cammack, lady, infant, 3 children and 2 servants, J. A. Conway, A. Cessac, A. Doblin, Mr. Denegre, lady, infant child and servant, Jacob Dietz, J. C. Davenport, Theodore Drumel, Mrs. Dussart and infant, S. Disney, Mrs. Dart, Mrs. Dutton and child, Wm. Dillon, John H. Foster, J. Frost, T. Fernow, Robert Flynn, Addison Gage, Benj. Goodman, and Master Benj. Jonas, Miss M. F. Hoagland, M. G. Houghton, G. Horter, W. M. Gillem, W. M. Geddes, J. S. Holden, Jos. Hand, Daniel Harrison, G. C. Hatch, B. Holtz, C. Janbert, lady and child, Mrs. E. M. Sevens, F. Lemangy, H. B. Law, J. L. Marshall, R. H. Montgomery, Mrs. Ada F. Miller and 2 infants, Geo. W. McGee, G. Moore, Rudolph Miller, S. Merritt, R. P. McMaster, John Martin, Charles Nathan and lady, Geo. Nathan, lady, infant child and 2 servants, Mrs. North, J. P. Nelson, J. Reed, W. E. Reed, J. B. Rice, Capt. Sturtevant, E. B. Stanton and lady, L. L. Smith, Bernard Sanarasins and son, Miss Sanarasins, J. B. Sibbeld, H. Schwarzenback and child, L. Seidler, T. Thayer, lady, 2 infants, 3 children and servant, N. Turner, S. F. Tate, Wm. Tam, L. G. Thorp, Mrs. Marie Voisin and servant, G. Verat, F. P. Wichman, Mrs. J. W. Wisdom, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Whitenbury and daughter, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wofford.

JULY 14—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—E. Warburg, T. S. Fay, C. G. Klug, E. Wallach, Bertha Wallach, Elenore Wallach, Anna Wallach, A. Russ, H. Russ, Louise Russ, Christine Russ, Chas. Winzer, H. Raip, A. Krischel, E. G. Neilson, J. F. Schuhmacher, C. H. Holthous, F. M. Holthous, E. Gazonza, C. F. A. Hinrichs, F. de Castro, Josephine de Castro, F. Vasconceller, Mme. Lorini, Wm. Phillips, T. Quin, Mrs. Hasmany, Mrs. Delille, and 63 in the second cabin.

JULY 28—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Wersel, Thos. Nash, Mr. Roddis, Mrs. Parsons, Hugo Rolffs, Mrs. Hughes, J. R. Taggart, Mr. Rappe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hannignen, Peri Marie, Mr. Honeygen, Mr. Henngoes, C. Leyser, W. S. Merrill and lady, Mr. Merrill, Miss Merrill, Miss Leonard, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Love, Thos. S. Gibson, Mr. Gilbert, lady and child, John Leslie Cameron, Thos. Whiteside, R. Stretch, Samuel Greams, Victorranni Ersi, Mrs. McCullum, Dr. Usher and lady, Mr. Sawyer and lady, Mr. Moland, H. Stanley, Chas. Schofield, Rev. John McCappin, Mr. Raymond and lady, H. Matthews, lady and infant, Mr. Monio, P. E. Vacquerel, Capt. Weeks, J. E. Rider, Geo. Jones, T. R. Dumont.

In steamer Belvidere, from Fortress Monroe—J. R. Stearns, Mrs. Dr. Geo. C. Blackwell and 2 children, of Cincinnati; C. Hellen, U. S. Navy, Wm. Jones, U. S. Marine, Thos. Bedford, Arthur Daly, John Convaray, J. Stephens, Edward Doherty, James Dorsey, T. Schroeder, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Thompson, Alexander Curry, part of crew of prize steamer Tubal Cain; Nathan Levy and Christian Anderson, passengers of prize steamer Tubal Cain.

In brig Ida Abbott, from St. Thomas and Grand Turk—J. T. Abbott, Samuel Benlisa, Capt. F. S. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 53 | Sun sets... 7 19 | Moon sets.... 8 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island. 10 16 | Hell Gate.... 11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Estrella, Morrell, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ships Crest of the Wave, Prince, Valparaiso, Fabbra & Chauncey; City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.; Dolphin, Humphrey, Bristol, Eng., Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Ocean Eagle, Luce, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Trovatore, Carver, Gloucester, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Daniel Webster, Bearse, Malaga, Spain, Barker & Crowell; Burgomeister Kirstein, (Pruss.,) Kirstein, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lucy Ring, Drisko, Donegal, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Windward, Roberts, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Huntress, Duncan, Cadiz, Wm. Gibbs; Margaret, (Br.,) Smith, Belfast, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Dazzle, Smith, Kingston, J. Leaycraft; William, Dunham, Bath, H. Underwood; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jenny Lind, Grant, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport, T. Jackson.

Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. commanding Cooper, Port Royal, via Charleston Bar and Norfolk, and 23 hours from Hampton Roads, with a number of sick and wounded officers and sailors from the N. and S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Winters, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.) Ehlers, Hamburg July 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable weather during the passage. Arrived off the Hook at 4 P. M., and off the Battery at 5:50 P. M. July 16, lat. 50, lon. 4 15, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen; 20th, lat. 49, lon. 25, saw Oldg. bark J. Ahlers, for New-York; 23d, lat. 45 45, lon. lon. 44 30, passed Tasmanian, strg. E.; 24th, lat. 44 45, lon. 48 20, passed English bark Alice Wilson, from Quebec for Bristol; 26th, lat. 41 46, lon. 61 25, passed ship City of Boston, strg. E.; 27th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, passed Hamb. ship Sir Robert Peel, strg. E.; 28th, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 30, passed Bremen ship Orpheus, Wessels, from Bremerhaven June 18, for New-York.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and 278 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 11:40 A. M. July 17, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool; 18th, passed steamship Arabia, for Liverpool; 27th, passed Hamb. steamship Borussia, hence for Hamburg. July 23 and 24, saw some ice.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, July 24, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans July 20, and Key West 24th, with passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

French steam gunboat Gassendi, Gautier, New-London 12 hours.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George Knight, Welsh, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Naples, (of Bath,) Stout, Matanzas 14 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light baffling winds. July 27, 5 A. M., Barnegat bearing N. N. W. 18 miles, saw a vessel on fire; there being but little wind at the time, sent a boat to her relief, and ran down towards her: it proved to be the schr. Emeline, of and from New-York for New-Orleans; the captain and crew being in their boats, wanted no assistance from us, as the pilot boat James M. Waterbury, No. 10, being on the spot, they went on board of her. The schr. was wrapt in flames when we left her.

Ship Wizard, Dearborn, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, June 16, in ballast to Tappan & Starbuck. Has been 12 ds. N. of lat. 25, with light baffling winds and thick fog. Crossed the line July 4. July 20, lat. 38, lon. 74 05, spoke brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas for New-York.

Ship Heinrich Von Gargren, (Brem.,) Martens, Liverpool May 5, and 8 ds. from Baltimore with salt to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Blanchard, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to H. Benner.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt and Elsinore June 21, with hemp, &c., to W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Liverpool 47 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw a number of icebergs to the eastward of the Banks.—(Arr. 23d, but was accidentally omitted.)

Bark Pathfinder, (of Rockland,) Robinson, Cienfuegos July 12, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Brothers, for New-York.

Bark Nugget, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownlow, Cienfuegos July 4, with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

SAILED—U. S. gunboat Penguin.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, from Liverpool June 23.
Ship Senator, Walsh, from Liverpool June 9.
Bark Darmstadter Bank, (Hamb.,) from Hamburg.
Brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, T. I., no date, brigs C. C. Billings, from Demerara, dischg., to load salt for New-York; Ocean Belle, for do. in 3 ds.

At Grand Turk, July 12, Br. schr. Youth, for New-York in 7 ds.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, July 3, brig Beaver, from Bangor for Turks Island.